

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1869.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LINTEL OF A DOORWAY AT CROWLE CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

BY GEORGE DODDS, D.D., ETC., ETC., VICAR OF CORRINGHAM.

"Turpe est in patria peregrinari, et in his rebus quæ ad patriam pertinent
Hospitem esse."
MINUTIUS.

DR. STONEHOUSE, in his History of the Isle of Axholme, mentions "a very ancient doorway [in Crowle Church], formed of a large stone resting on two other large stones, having on one side some grotesque figures carved in a very rude manner; and on the other side next the present belfry, a wreathed pattern is carved; and above this stone is a circular arch filled with small square stones very neatly put together in the diamond pattern. This I conceive," continues the Archdeacon, "to be a remnant of pure Saxon architecture; and to have been the principal entrance to the church before the steeple was erected." It is engraved on Plate I. Unfortunately, however, on comparing the view with the stone, one cannot say of it as of Castor and Pollux, "ovo prognatus eodem." It was left for the Rev. J. F. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., the College, Hurstpierpoint, to give to the world a correct representation of this relic of antiquity. The stone is about seven feet high, by one foot four-and-a-half inches broad in the middle, and the thickness from nine to ten inches. One side is covered with chainwork, the other with three groups of figures. At the top on one side, between two cockatrices, is a globular figure, and below, a ball-formed object, having in its centre a small circle, around which are twisted cords or cord-like divisions. The second group of figures consists of the figures of a male and female human being. The third group is that of a shield and a man on horseback—the animal's legs being in motion. Below these groups is a plain surface, which bears marks of having been roughly treated by the mason's chisel. On the left side of this flat surface is a legend of Runes, which is difficult to be read on account of the crowded state of the characters. The Runes appear to be—

† 0 † 1 h B F h G † F. —

The French have a proverb which is applicable to this stone—
"Il y a anguille sous roche."

It is quite clear from its appearance that this stone formed part of
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a Druidical temple. It bears the symbols of the priesthood on both sides. On one side is the "Eurdorchogion," and on the other the "Ovum Anguinum," or "Glain."

The "Eurdorchogion," or gold chain, is the badge of Druidism, and is only worn by those who are initiated into the arkite mysteries, or placed upon arkite stones.

It was the symbol of that confinement which "the just man Noah" had endured, mentioned by Taliesin in his poem called "Pruddw Annwm," the spoils of the deep. The Triads represent him and his family as confined in the prison of "Peth ag Anseth," i. e. of wrath and the remission of wrath. The allegory implies that as the Patriarch and his family had been shut up in the ark, so the Druids acknowledged those only his legitimate descendants who were brought within the pale of arkite mysteries, and who religiously preserved the laws of their institution.

As no one was permitted to enter the sacred enclosure that did not wear this badge, so no stone was considered sacred which had not on it this sacred emblem.

It has been shown that the Crowle stone refers to arkite mysteries; the subject depicted in symbols is the catastrophe of the Deluge—Noah's entering into the ark or place of safety. Let us now notice the symbols.

The hierogram on one of the faces of the stone at the top, consists of a globular figure between two fabulous monsters, usually called Cockatrices. The Cockatrice was the snake-god—basilisk, or cock-adder. "Habet caudem ut Coluber, residuum vero corpus ut Galena." Its name appears to come from Coq and Rex. "Quodd habeat caput instar Galli Gallinacei:" and "quodd fingatur excludi ex ovo Gallinaceo." On examining the photograph, the tail of the Coluber will be seen, and also the head, crest, and wings of the cock. The cockatrice was a symbol of the god IAW. Diodorus Sic. (l. 1, p. 94), records that the godhead was named by Moses ΙΑΩ, and hence called Jovis. On the rocks of Sinai ΙΑΩ is written thus JSI or thus ICI. *Vide* The One Primeval Language: By the Rev. Charles Forster, B.D. p. 128, &c., &c. Clemens Alex. says Tetragrammaton, the mystic name is pronounced ΙΑΟΥ meaning "He that is and shall be." Theodoret states that the four letters of the holy name were pronounced by the Samaritans ΙΑΒΕ (Javé); by the Jews ΙΑΩ. Jerome (Pa. viii.) "The name of the Lord amongst the Hebrews is of four letters, Jod, He, Vau, and He; which is properly the name of God, and may be read as ΙΑΗΟ (Jaho), and is held by the Jews as ineffable. The Egyptians express the name of the Supreme Being by seven Greek vowels, ΙΕΗΩΟΥΑ: which last sufficiently explain their so frequent occurrence upon the talismans of the ancients. The entire idea of the ineffable name was undoubtedly derived by the Egyptians (from whom the Jews borrowed it) from the Hindoo doctrine concerning the title OM or AUM itself like IAW trilateral. It is never to be uttered aloud. Like the Hebrew אלהים אלהים is always pronounced by the Jews in its stead.

In its elements, A signifies the Creator, U the Preserver, M the Destroyer, or the triad Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. If uttered, the

sound very much resembles Amen as drawled out by a country parish clerk, in fact it is used as Ange-kar or "So be it," in token of approbation.

In after ages the Gnostics represented the Supreme Being as IAW with the five emanations, marked out by appropriate symbols. From the human body, the usual form assigned by them to the Deity, spring the two supporters Νοῦς and Λόγος expressed in the serpents, symbols of the inner senses, and the quickening understanding; on which account the Greeks had made the serpent the attribute of Pallas. His head, that of a cock—represents that of Φρόνησις; that bird being the emblem of foresight and vigilance. Hence the two arms of the Gnostic Pantheos hold the symbols of Σοφία and Δυναμῖς, the shield of wisdom and the whip of power.

The globular figure, between the two fabulous animals, represents, by the figure metonymy, a part for the whole of the body. On the Bressay Ogham stone, mentioned and figured in Dr. Wilson's *Annals of Scotland*, v. ii., p. 240, may be seen the figure in *extenso*. The figure is that of a human being coming out of the mouth of one draconian animal and entering into that of another. The human being, doubtless, symbolises Noah, the father of the human race, and the sea-monster the ark which swallowed him up. The ancients considered the ark as the abode of death and darkness. Hence Homer uses the term, Ἀΐδαιο πύλαι and Euripides Σκότοιο πύλαι—the gates of hades and the gates of darkness—a periphrasis for the nether world. The head between the two cockatrices signify that the father of the human race was preserved by the Supreme Being.

The ball-shaped figure in the centre of which appears a hole through which twisted cords appear is the "ovum anguinum" of Pliny—the "Insigne Druidis," or badge of the Druid.

Speaking of this egg, Pliny's words are:—"Præter est ovorum genus in magnâ Gallinarum formâ, omissum Græcis. Angues innumeri æstate convoluti, salivæ faucium corporumque spumis glomerantur: anguinum appellatur. Druidæ sibilis id dicunt in sublime jactari sagoque oportere intercepi ne tellurem attingat.—Profugere raptorem equo: serpentes enim insequi donec arcantur amnis alicujus interventu," &c. [*Hist. Nat. Lib. xxxix. c. 3.*]

From the language of Cynddelw it may be inferred that the angues or serpents which produced these eggs were the Druids themselves, who are called *nadredd*, *adders*, by the Welsh bards.

This title they owed to their regenerative system of transmigration. The serpent, which usually casts its skin, and seems to return to a second youth, may have been regarded by them, as well as by other heathens, as a symbol of renovation; and the renovation of mankind was the great doctrine set forth by the *arkite mysteries* and by the symbolical egg.

These Gemmæ Anguinæ were of different colours. The blue ones belonged to the presiding bards, the white to the Druids, the green to the ovates, and the three colours blended, i. e., blue, red, and white to the disciples. These Gemmæ were worn on the fingers—like rings in the present day.

The presence of the "ovum" or "glain" implies the presence of a

Druid—and if on a stone, that it belonged to the Druidical arkite mysteries.

An egg, says Mr. Bryant, as it contained the elements of life, was no improper emblem of the ark, in which were preserved the rudiments of the future world. Hence, in the Dionysiaca, and in other mysteries, one part of the nocturnal ceremony consisted in the consecration of an egg.

By this, we are informed by Porphyry, was signified the *world*. This world was *Noah and his family*, even all mankind enclosed and preserved in the ark. This seems to have been a favourite symbol, very ancient, and adopted among many nations. The Persians said of Oromasdes, that he formed mankind, and enclosed them in an egg. The Syrians used to speak of their ancestors, the gods, as the progeny of eggs.

The ovum anguinum symbolises the ark.

The next group of figures represents the vernal sign Gemini of Europeans, but called by the natives of Hindoostan "*Mithuma*," the pair. They are human figures according to the Indian and the Egyptian Zodiacs and not according to the Persian and Chaldean.

Gemini's delineation is varied in different copies of the zodiac: sometimes it is denoted by a man and a woman embracing in the vernal season of love; sometimes, as in the Persian sphere, by two wanton kids. The Gemini of the Egyptian sphere are Hercules and Apollo, with their arms extended to embrace each other. That the Greeks designated Gemini by two human figures according to the Egyptian, and not by two bestial ones according to the Chaldean and Persian mythology, is a circumstance that exhibits additional proof that they copied that of the former on this as on all other astronomical occasions.

"It would have been a matter of regret, however," as Maurice well observes, "if they had not done so, since we should then have wanted the ingenious fable of Castor and Pollux, those affectionate and heroic twin brothers, who, having cleared the Archipelago of the numerous pirates who infested its shores, have ever since been considered as divinities highly friendly to mariners." The Grecian story of the alternate life and death of these two constellated heroes is an allegory founded on the astronomical fact of the one star setting, when the other rises above the horizon. The characteristic delineation of this asterism on the Indian Zodiac is very remarkable. The Gemini on the Crowle stone is the oriental form. The abbreviated asterism is only a contraction of the Egyptian one embracing. Gemini, astronomically, signifies the month of May. On May-day-eve the Britons celebrated the commemoration of the deliverance out of the ark.

The next group consists of a horseman, and the horse in the act of moving, and behind his head the form of a shield.

The shield, an instrument of protection and refuge, is a symbol of the ark. Its name is Prydwen—compounded of Pryd, beauty, the general order of things—by the Greeks called *Koçuoç*, the world or universe from its perfect arrangement—and the British *wen*, which marks a female character. Hence the lady of beauty—the lady of the world who carried all its surviving inhabitants. She is represented by the bards as the wife of Arthur, one of the titles of the

deified Noah—and not of King Arthur of the sixth century. King Arthur's shield was called Prydwen, and was of a white form.

The ark was represented by a variety of emblems, one of which was a *Mare*; while Noah, who was usually considered as the allegorical consort of the ark, was venerated under the symbol of a horse. *Noah*, called by the northern nations *Odin*, is said to have possessed a wonderful black horse called *Sleipner*. This animal was produced at a time, when the gods were in great danger from the incursions of the giants; who are equally in the Gothic, the Grecian, the Egyptian, and the Hindoo mythology, supposed to have existed at the era of the deluge. They were, in short, the irreclaimable antediluvians; and as such, are said in the *Edda* [Fab. iv.], to have been swept away by the waters of the flood.

Upon the horse *Sleipner*, or in other words in the ark, *Odin* descended into the infernal regions; those regions by which the ancients symbolically described the vast receptacle of the diluvian waters. "Odin, the sovereign of men, arises; he saddles his horse *Sleipner*; he mounts and is conveyed to the subterraneous abode of *Hela*." [*Edda*, l. 111, a. 11.] It is not improbable that *Sleipner* is a variation of *Slip-ner*, the *Hip* or *Ark* of the Sea. "S" is a common prefix to an aspirated vowel; thus, *Hindus* and *Sindus*; *Hipha* and *Sipha*; 'AΛε and *Sal*; *Sans. naga* and *Eng. snake*.

If from Scandinavia we extend our researches into the East, we shall find, that the Japanese, *Buddo-Siaka*, who is the same as *Buddha*, *Odin*, *Fohi*, and *Hermes*, is no less connected with the arkite horse, than the great Deity of the Goths.

GLOSSARY.

THE HEAD, symbolizes the Diluvian Patriarch.

COCKATRICE *Jao* or *Jehovah*.

HEAD BETWEEN THE TWO JAOS* The Patriarch *Noah* preserved by the Supreme Being.

OVUM ANGUINUM The Ark.

GEMINI The month of May.

THE SHIELD The Ark.

THE HORSEMAN The Father of Mankind.

THE HORSE'S LEGS IN MOTION ... The Ark floating.

TRANSLATION OF THE PICTURE-WRITING ON THE CROWLE STONE.

The father of the human race, *Noah*, preserved in the ark by the Supreme Being.

"And the Lord said unto *Noah*, Come thou and all thy house into the ark."—[Gen. vii. 1.]

In the Spring of the year, in the month of May, *Noah* comes out of the ark.

"And in the second month, on the 27th day of the month..... God spake unto *Noah*, saying, Go forth of the ark, thou, and thy wife, and thy sons, and thy sons' wives with thee."—[Ibid. viii. 14, 15, 16.]

The following is a copy of the Runic legend upon the Crowle Stone:—

* In the Hindoo theory of emanations, each manifestation of the One Supreme Being has a female partner the same exact counterpart of himself, through whom, as an instrument, he exerts his power; this female is called *Durga*, or active Virtue. Hence two figures of the *Jao* or Cockatrice are depicted on the stone under consideration.

† N T I h B F h O † F:

These characters are partly Icelandic and partly Scandinavian Runes. Five of them are letters of the Iceland Futhork, and the remaining are Scandinavian characters. For example, N T I B are Icelandic, and in the Roman letters are UNLIB. † h F are Scandinavian characters, and in Roman letters are NNO.

All these Runes, with their equivalents, may be found in "Stephani Joan. Stephani Notæ uberiores in Præfationem Saxonis Grammatici," pp. 14, 15.

N T F "unn," should be N T T "unn," because the imperative of N T T T "unnan," to grant, is N T T. The upper stroke of F is either an oversight of the Rune-carver, or it is not on the stone, and may have been a mistake in the copyist.

The legend should be written thus:—

† N T I h B F h O † T T :

NUNLINBONUNN.

GLOSSARY.

NUN. *Anglo-Saxon*, a Nun.

LIN. A proper name.

BON. *Danish*, a Boon or Prayer.

UNN. *Anglo-Saxon*, Grant, bestow upon.

Bestow a prayer on Lin a Nun.

or

Pray for the soul of Nun Lin.

The language of the Epitaph is Dano-Saxon. The Dano-Saxon predominated especially in Lindsey during the reign of the Danish rule, *i. e.* from A.D. 1016 to 1042. Though from the gradual change observable in languages, no specific time can be given for the actual commencement or termination of the Dano-Saxon dialect, yet we may presume it would have more or less influence for nearly two centuries, probably from about A.D. 900 to 1100. The legend on the Crowle stone was certainly carved before 1035. King Canute died in that year, and he forbade the use of it. Sigford, an English Bishop, by the assistance of the Pope, utterly banished it from Swedeland in the year 1050, and substituted the Latin character for it. The same was done in Spain under Alphonso, King of Castile and Navarre, in the year 1085, and it was at last finally condemned in the Council of Toulouse in the year 1116.

When Lindsey, in which the Island of Axholme is situated, and the village of Crowle upon that island embraced Christianity, the Christian Missionaries would endeavour to have a Church erected upon the site of every Druidical fane that was in existence in it. They knew that the Pagan inhabitants would attend at their usual place of worship, and by degrees they would become Christians, and make settlements around the place of worship which they dedicated to the Christian's God.

The stones would be preserved as sacred memorials of the past. That such was the case at Crowle the stone now under consideration is a proof. In the tenth century we find this relic used as a tomb-

stone to Nun-Lin. That a town rose up around the Druidical temple we have proof from the present name of the place. All Druidical places of worship where the arkite rites were performed were circular, to represent the world in their mysteries, and were usually called Côr or Ker. Now the Hebrew word כר Ker, signifies a circle, an enclosure, the site of a temple, and Ker has the same signification in many other ancient languages. The British Cäer signifies the same thing. Crowle, or as the name is written in Domesday Book, "Crule," appears to be a compound of כר Ker and אל Āl. אל Āl signifies the Almighty, the Supreme Being.

It must be remembered that the Orientals never write the short vowels but always the long ones. Thus כר Kr and אל Āl. Now א ā before the liquid L is pronounced like o in wall, call, fall. In Danish aa = o (beade being pronounced bohde). In Swedish ā has the same power, something between o and ou or ow. Therefore כרל Krol or Krowl, would easily form Crule or Crowle by a corrupt pronunciation. The village is now written Crowle: the vowels being pronounced like the Danish or Swedish.

If this derivation be correct, the village of Crowle derives its name from its place of worship, and signifies the place where the Supreme Being was worshipped by our Keltic forefathers.

Higgins says that the sculptured stones were introduced into this country by Celtic Druids, who were the priests of Oriental colonies, and that they emigrated from India. If this opinion be correct—and the fact of the Indian sign for Gemini seems to confirm it—the establishment of Druidism in Britain can be accounted for. Moreover, Mr. Welford informs us [Asiat. Rec. v. 3.] that the old Indians were acquainted with the British Isles, which in their books are described as the Sacred Islands in the west. One of them is called "Britash-tan," or the seat and place of religious duty.

The Kelts sprang from Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet, and are supposed to have passed out of Asia about 800 or 900 years B.C., as Homer [Odyss. A v. 14.] mentions them; and according to Herodotus [Melp. s. xi.] they were settled in Europe long before the Scythians, spread themselves over a considerable part of Europe, and from Gaul entered into the British Isles.

Epiphanius [Adv. Hæres. l. 1, p. 6] who has left us a most curious epitome of the Scythian history, speaks as follows:—"Those nations which went southward from that part of the world where the two great continents of Europe and Asia incline to each other and are connected, were universally called Scythæ, according to the appellation of long standing. These were of that family who erected of old the great Tower, and who built the City of Babylon."

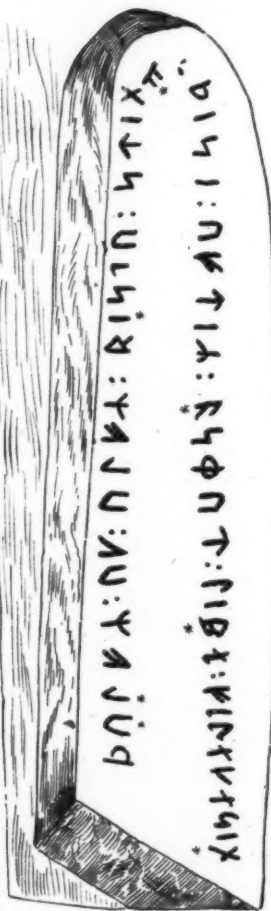
We have noticed that sculptured stones were erected by Druidical priests in the British Isles, and that the Crowle stone is one of these erections. We find such stones in existence in the time of Moses, who forbade the Jews to erect such, lest they should pay idolatrous worship to them. In Levit. c. xxvi. v. 1, Moses calls such a stone מַסֵּכָה אֲבֵן Aben Masceth, which the seventy translate Λιθονσκαποδον and the Vulgate "Insignum lapidem." Pagninus, however, renders it

"speculationis lapidem," sive "depictum. The English translators "image of stone," and in a marginal note "figured stone," or "a stone of picture." It might with propriety be called hieroglyphic stone, or the stone on which is sacred picture-writing. Such is evidently its signification.

In all probability this was the only mode of recording events and of communicating ideas, until after the separation of Noah's descendants and the consequent foundation of different nations. Each family or tribe would carry with it the picture history of mankind from the creation until the dispersion; and these records would be carefully preserved by them as sacred writings, and were probably the origin of all their mythological systems.

It is impossible that mankind should have known nothing of the Deluge till Moses gave an account of it: and it is utterly incredible that all the early Patriarchs, from Adam to the Hebrew legislator, should have been profoundly ignorant of the history of the creation. If this were the place, I could produce many specimens of sacred picture-writing to prove the correctness of my opinion. Such writings are well known to the literati of Europe. Moses, therefore, did not now for the first time reveal the origination of the world and its inhabitants, neither did he now for the first time declare that the whole race of mankind except a single family had been swept away by the waters of a flood; he simply rectified the mythological errors which had been superinduced over the primitive account of those great events as possessed by Adam and Noah; and while others had disfigured the truth by the wildness of philosophical and idolatrous fiction, he was taught by the Holy Spirit of God to give a clear and perfectly unerring recital of our history. In fact, had Moses been the first who asserted a cosmogony and a deluge, and had such events never been heard of, until he in the full sense of the word revealed them, it is easy to perceive that he must have been immediately rejected as an impostor even by the Israelites themselves. As they no doubt like all other nations held their ancient records in the highest veneration, their law-giver would preserve as much of the original as he consistently could; and hence it is that we have the early part of the Book of Genesis so concise, and evidently partaking of the nature of a picture writing narrative. And passages which now appear to us obscure, were probably perfectly intelligible to those who, with the Hebrew text, had before them the ancient pictures from which it was composed. Upon the Books of Moses becoming the Sacred Writings of the nations, the ancient picture writings would be discarded, and in the course of a few generations be totally forgotten.

In answer to the French proverb at the commencement of these pages, "*Il y a anguille sous roche*," it may now be said the mystery is at an end, "*Anguilla caudâ tenes*."



Dulfr: ug: Ulfr: ristur: stimo: disir: uflir: Osmut: liba: fila: gasin: (i e)

"Dulfr and Ulfr raised this Stone to Osmut his beloved Companion."

h̄i + t + a Naer V + 7 h̄i Gotna. p. 76.

The above contains all the Letters in the Crowle Stone.

The Inscription is on a Monument at Goring, in the Normachia or district of Scania. Pherosta vulgo Frostherat.

The Letters marked * are those used on the Crowle Stone.

LIST OF BRIEFS COLLECTED IN THE CHURCH OF STANTON ST. JOHN, OXFORDSHIRE, FROM 1658 TO 1759.

BY EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

THROUGH the kindness of the Rev. John Murray Holland, M.A., Rector of Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, I am enabled to forward to you a list of the briefs collected upon in that church from the year 1658 to 1759; during the whole of which period the parish authorities have carefully made a record of them in the registers. It is not at all uncommon to meet with occasional notices of briefs in parish registers of the latter part of the seventeenth century, but so full a catalogue as this has never before come under my notice.

For several reasons, which I need not specify, it is very desirable that this list should be printed. The notices of collections for churches may be found useful in determining the dates of repairs and alterations where the church account books have perished or are inaccessible.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

Collected in Stanton St. Johns for the
reparation of Marlow Bridge in April 1648
the Sum of --- 0. 6. 11^d

Collected in Stanton St. John's for y^e towne
of Milton Abbas in Dorset-shire the summe
of foure shillings ninepence halfe penny:
in the year 1660. Decemb^r. 9th.—
Its testor J. M. Rector

Collected at Stanton St. John's for
East Hagborne in Berks the sum of
five shillings & twopence
Jo. Maylard Minist^r.

Collected at Stanton St. Johns the summe
of three shillings & a penny for the Pro-
testant Churches in Lithuania.
Jo. Maylard. Minist^r.

1662.	Collected for St. Martins in y ^e field, London y ^e summe of two shillings, eight pence	
"	Dec. 14. for Gravesend Chur.	0 2 8
1663.	Collected for Kintbury in Berks.	2 9
"	Collected for High Holborne in Middlesex, June. 21	2 6
"	Collected for Harwich in Essex	2 ^s 6 ^d
"	June 5. Coll for Hexham in Northumberland	3 4
"	Coll for Tiverton in Devon	2 9
"	Coll for Fordingbridge in South.	2 11
"	Coll for Great Grimsby, Lincoln *	3 1 ob
"	Coll for East Hendred in Berks	2 7 ^d
"	Coll for East Hampstead in Berks, Jan. 17	2 ^s 3 ^d
"	Coll for Witheham in Sussex	0 2 8
"	Coll for Sandwich in Kent	0 2 8
1664.	Coll for Grantha. † Lincoln	0 2 10
"	Coll for Brough'm in Hertf.	0 2 1
"	Coll for Sydney in Gloucest.	0 2 8
"	Coll for Fr. Lisle, Gisbro, in the North riding of Yorke	0 1 10

* This brief was for the repair of the haven at Grimsby. The Parish of Bottesford, co. Lincoln, contributed 1s. 4d. for this purpose. 18 Oct., 1663.—*Par. Reg.*

† Grantham church underwent considerable repairs at this period. A portion of the spire was b'own off in 1661. A list of the benefactors to the work is printed in Turner's *Hist. Grantham*, 6.

1664.	Coll for Cromer in Northfolk	0	3	2
"	Coll for Tynmouth in Northu	0	2	5
"	Coll for Strasburgh in Alsa	0	1	7
"	Coll for Basing Church	0	1	4
"	Coll for David Long of Norring ^{am}	0	2	2
1665.	Coll for Sherrifabalds in Staffordshire	0	2	9
"	Coll for Tho. Sloper of Hartbury in Gloucest.shire	0	2	6
"	Coll for Stillingfleet in Yorkshire	0	2	6
"	Coll for Lymingto in Hapshire	0	3	2
"	Coll for Chalberry, Oct. 15.	0	2	6
"	Coll for Flockburgh in Lancash ^e	0	5	11
"	Coll for Rob. Hamlin of Berks.	0	8	8
"	Coll for Clun in Salop	0	4	8
1666.	Coll for Hartlepoole in the County of Durham	0	8	3
"	Collected for London. Oct. 10.	0	14	3
"	Coll. for Br ^e clift in Devon	0	1	10
"	Coll for John Osborne, Russia Merchant	0	3	3
"	Coll for Pool in Montgom.	0	2	0
"	Coll for Hinxton in Cambr.	0	1	8
1667.	Coll for Grindle in Salop	0	2	3
"	Coll for Loughborow in Leicest ^r shire, Sept. 8	0	3	9
1668.	Coll for Newport in Salop, Mar, 29	0	4	1
"	Coll. for Bradninch in Devonshire	0	3	1
"	Coll. for Bisseter	0	4	3
"	Coll for Fouant in Wilts.	0	2	2
"	Coll. for Richard King	0	1	9
"	Coll. for Captives in Algiers and Sally	0	3	1
1669.	Coll for Tiberton in Salop	0	2	8
"	Coll for Thetford in Norfolk	0	3	4
"	Coll for Cottenend in Northampt. Feb. 13	0	3	8
1670.	Coll for prison ^{rs} in Sally	0	3	2
"	It. for Isleham in Cambr. May 1.	0	3	6
"	Coll for Ripley in Surry	0	3	2
"	Coll for Beckles in Suffolk	0	4	0
"	Coll for the poore slaves under y ^e Turkish Pirates, the first week of Novemb.	1	15	11
"	Coll. for Mich. and Pet. Kys	0	1	10
1671.	Coll for Meere in Wilts.	0	3	2 ob.
"	July 23. Coll for St. Aldate's in Oxford	0	6	9
"	Coll for Wellwyn in Hertford	0	3	10
"	Coll for Ligrave in Beds	0	3	9
1672.	Coll for Towcester in North-hampton Shire	0	2	10
"	Coll for Ilam in King-Stone upon Thames	0	4	4
"	Coll for Scrattage in Heston, Middlesex	0	3	6 ob.
1673.	Coll for Fordingbridge in y ^e County of Southampt. in April	0	3	7
"	Coll for y ^e Sugar House in Coldharbor, London	0	4	0
"	Coll for St. Katharine's Hospital, London * June 8	0	3	10
"	Coll for y ^e Theater Royall in London	0	4	6
"	Coll for Runtsford	0	2	6 ob.
"	Coll for Lawrence Waltham	0	2	6
"	Coll for Littleton in mids	0	3	4
1674.	Coll for Benenden in Kent	0	3	4
"	Coll for Redborn in Hertford	0	2	8

* The whole of the precincts of this hospital escaped the great fire of 1666, but on 26 May, 1672, "a dreadful fire destroyed about 100 houses without the iron gate."—J. B. Nichols's *Account of the Hosp. of St. Katherine*, p.

1674.	So for Neith* Wallop, South.	0	4	6
1675.	Coll for Watton in North*.....	0	3	3
"	Aug. 5. Coll. for Wilton in Great Bedwin	0	2	3
"	for Basing Stoke, Sept ^r . 26.	0	2	4 ga
"	Coll for Owestre in Salop, March 19.	0	2	2
"	Coll for Northampton in March	0	12	2 ob.
1676.	for Eaton. May 28.	0	3	6
"	June 4. for Topsham in Devon	0	1	8
"	Sept. 17. Coll ^d . for Newent in Gloucester Shire.....	0	3	6
"	Coll. for Will. Lee, Tanner	0	2	1
"	For Southwark. Jan. 28.	0	7	1
1677.	Coll for the Ministers of Hungary, March 25.....	0	2	3
"	For Towcester in Northampton Shire, April 1	0	1	3 ob.
"	So for Cottenham in the County of Cambridge, April 8	0	3	10
"	Coll. for Hartington	0	1	6 ga
"	So for Rimersworth.....	0	1	9 ob.
"	Blandford Forum, Dorset.	0	2	6
"	Coll. for Wem in Salop	0	5	1
1678.	Coll. in Sept. Pauls Ch. London	0	9	11
"	So for Pittingham, Staffordsh.	0	2	0
"	So for Vffingham, Lincoln Sh ^r	0	1	6
"	Coll. for Tho. Osborne, Douer	0	1	6
1679.	Coll. for Weedon Beck, May 11 th	0	2	3
1680.	July. Coll. for Weston in parish of Bulkington in Warwickshire.	0	2	10
"	Collected for Tadcaster in the County of Yorke	0	2	11
"	Collected for y ^e Redemption of Captives and Slaves under y ^e Turkish Pirates in Algiers, Zally, &c., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 5, 1680, y ^e Summ of Two pounds, eight shillings and seven- pence halfpenny. (Here follows a list of 66 names of contributors, headed by that of Law, Squibb, Rector, 10s.)			
"	Collected for a fire at East Dearham in County of Norfolk	0	15	9
1681.	Jan. 16. Collected for a fire at Bulkington in y ^e County of Warwick	0	2	9
"	Aug. 7. Collected by a brief for a Fire at Stafford, in y ^e County of Stafford	0	4	4
"	Aug. 28. Collected by a brief for a fire at Duxford, in y ^e County of Cambridge	0	2	9
"	Sept. 25. Collected by a Brief for Repairing y ^e Church of St. Alban's in y ^e County of Hertford, y ^e Summ of eleven Shil- lings and ninepence	0	11	9
"	(Names of Contributors follow.)			
"	Nov. 6. Collected by a Brief for a Fire at Bishton in y ^e County of Stafford.....	0	6	6
"	Nov. 27. Collected by a Brief for a Fire at East Budley in y ^e County of Devon	0	4	2
1684.	Feb. 8. Collected for a Fire at Ensham in y ^e County of Oxford...	0	7	2
"	Feb. 19. Collected for the relief of the French Protestants	1	2	4
"	March 12. Collected for y ^e relief of y ^e Protestant Churches in Poland	0	4	1
1682.	May 28. Collected by a Brief for a Fire at Calistor in the County of Lincoln	0	3	6
"	July 2. Collected by a Brief for a Fire at New Windsor in y ^e County of Berks	0	3	8
"	Sept. 3. Collected by a Brief for a Fire at Colompton in Devonsh ^r ..	0	4	0
"	Oct. 7. Collected by a Brief for a Fire wch happened July 12, 1681, under Dyers Hall in Thames-street, London	0	2	11 1/2
"	Nov. 26. Collected by a Brief for a Fire at Presteign in y ^e County of Radnor, in Wales	0	3	3
"	Feby. 18. Collected then by a Brief for a Fire at S. Katharines, in London.....	0	3	1
1683.	June 10. Collected then by a Brief for a Fire at Stoke by Clare in y ^e County of Suffolk.....	0	2	3
"	Sept. 2. Collected then by a Brief for a Fire at Preston Can- dover in y ^e County of Southampton	0	2	3
"	Nov. 11. Collected then by a Brief for y ^e Floud at New Braint- ford in y ^e Parish of Hanwell, in County of Middlesex	0	4	0 1/2
"	Dec. 26. Collected then by a Brief for y ^e Loss sustained by a Floud at Runsuik in Yorksh	0	3	11

[I omit the words "Collected," &c., &c.]

1683.	Feb. 3, &c., for a Fire in Channel Row in Westminster	0	7	9
	March 11, &c., for a Fire at Wapping at London	1	0	10½
1684.	April 6, for rebuilding y ^e Church of Portsmouth	0	5	0
	June 15, for y ^e Fire at Bradninch in Devonsh.	0	3	7
	August 7, for a Fire at Cawston in y ^e County of Norfolk	0	5	0
	Sept. 14, &c., " Newmarket in y ^e County of Suffolk	1	6	4
	Nov. 16, for repairing y ^e Church of Edgbaston in Warwickshire...	0	7	0
	Dec. 27, for a fire at Warsop in Nottinghamsh.	0	5	3
	Jan. 18, " Alrewas in Staffordsh.	0	5	4
	March 3, " y ^e Parish of Ely St. Marye's within y ^e City of Ely in y ^e Isle of Ely	0	5	3
1685.	April 26, for a fire at Staverton in Northamptonsh.	0	5	8
	May 24, " Saresden in Oxfordsh.	0	5	7
	July 12, " Desford in Leicestersh.	0	4	0
	Aug. 30, " Bulford in Wiltsh.	0	4	9
	Sept. 27, " Haxby in Yorksh.	0	6	7
	Nov. 29, for y ^e overflowing of Kiranton Waters in y ^e County of Cumberland.....	0	6	2
	Jan. 3, for a fire at Bemister in Dorsetsh.	0	5	10
	" Market Deeping in Lincolnshire	0	4	6
	" Sicklinghall in Yorksh.	0	4	8
1686.	Ap. 11, " Hereford in Herefordsh.	0	4	5
	Apr. 18, &c., for y ^e distressed French Protestants	4	1	2 ob.
	June 13, for a fire at Stanton in y ^e County of Suffolk	0	6	7½
	June 27, for y ^e repairing of Eynsbury Church, in Huntingdenah.	0	5	8
	Aug. 24, for a Fire at Whit Chappel and Stepney in Middlesex.	0	18	7½
1688.	May 15, for the distressed French Protestants	1	0	0
	Aug. 12, for y ^e Earthquake at Kettlewell in Yorksh.	0	5	0
	Nov. 4, &c., for a Fire at Oundle in North-hamptonsh.	0	3	9½
	Jan. 27, " Weedon Beck in North-hamptonshire.	0	4	4
1689.	July 14, &c., for y ^e Irish Protestants by a Brief wch I p ^d to Mr. Cooper by Mr. Archdeacon's order, Aug. 5	1	0	2
	Nov. 17, &c., for a fire at Bungay in Suffolk	0	10	4
	" East Smithfield in London	0	4	1
1690.	Mar. 30, for a fire at Bps Lavington in Wiltsh.	0	4	3
	May 18, " New Alresford, in Hampsh.	0	9	0
	June 18, &c., " St. Ives.....	0	5	6
	Aug. 17, " Southwark in y ^e County of Surry	0	6	9
	Aug. 31, &c., by a 2 nd brief for y ^e Irish Protestants	0	7	0
	Sept. 21 or thereabouts for a fire at Stafford, in Staffordsh.	0	2	5
	Dec. 14, " Morpeth in Northumberland	0	2	10
1691.	May 10, &c., for y ^e loss at Tingmouth & Shaldon in Devonsh ^r . from y ^e French Invasion	0	6	7 ob
	Aug. 2, fire at Thirsk in Yorksh.	0	3	6
	Aug. 30, " Oswestry in County of Salop	0	2	3
	Sept. 20, " Bealt in y ^e County of Brecon	0	5	3
1692.	Apr. 3, " Tunbridge Wells.....	0	1	10
	Apr. 17, " Hedon in Yorkshire	0	2	1
	May 1, " Ledbury in Herefordsh.	0	3	9
	June 12, &c., Chagford in Devonsh.	0	6	2
	Aug. 7, for Mr. Clopton of Norwich losses at Sea	0	4	3
	Sept. 11, fire at Elsworth in Cambridgh.	0	3	5
	Oct. 16 to 30, for y ^e Redemption of Captives in Algiers	0	3	3
	Nov. 20, fire at Havant in South-hamptonsh.	0	3	1
	Dec. 11, " Lambeth Parish in Surry	0	2	10
1693.	Mar. 26, " Drundge, Widdrington & Chibborn in Northum- berlandsh.	0	3	0
	May 14, fire at Church Hill, in Oxfordsh.	0	3	4
	Sept. 17, loss by fire of Dennis Gunton in Wickmer in y ^e County of Norfolk	0	3	1
	Nov. 5, fire at Wooler in y ^e County of Northumberland	0	2	10
	May 13, " Yalding in y ^e County of Kent.....	0	2	3
	Nov. 11, repairing y ^e church of St. Bridget's in Chester.....	0	2	9
1694.	Mar. 24, for y ^e fire at Warwick	1	2	9
	(57 contributors' names.)			
1695.	May 26, fire at Neither Haven and Fildeton in Wiltshire ..	0	4	10
	July 21, fire at York	0	7	0
	" Grandoeester in Cambridgeshire	0	2	2





ANGLO-SAXON WARRIOR,
From the Cot. MSS., Tiberius, C. vi., Brit. Mus.

1695.	July 21, fire at Gillingham in Dorset	0	2	9
1696.	March 29, " Holbeach in Lincolnsh.	0	2	9
"	May 24, " Broughton in Hampsh.	0	3	5
"	July 6, " Sheatham in y ^e Isle of Ely	0	3	0
"	Oct. 4, " St. Olive Southwark	0	3	5
1697.	Oct. 17, " Wolverhampton in Staffordsh.	0	6	9
1698.	May 1, " Soham in Cambridgesh.	0	2	3
"	May 29, " Newbury in Barksh.	0	8	3
"	Sept. 4, " Minehead in Somersetsh.	0	6	3
"	Jan. 27 or thereabouts fire at Drury-lane in Middlesex	0	6	9
1699.	April 16 &c., for y ^e Relief of y ^e Poor Protestant Vandois and French Refugees who fled to Switzerland and Germany	1	7	9
"	June 13, for a fire at Lancaster	0	3	2
"	Derby Court in Westminster	0	3	11
1700.	July 21, for y ^e Redemption of near 300 English Slaves at Ma- chanes under y ^e Emp ^r of Fez and Morocco	0	15	4
"	Oct. 20, repairing Ely Cathedral	0	3	8
"	Nov. 10, fire at Beccles in y ^e County of Suffolk	0	5	10
"	Feb. 29, " St. Mary Magdalen Berdmonsey in Surrey	0	13	4
"	May 11, " Robert Bales of Dinnington in Yorkshire	0	4	0
"	Aug. 10, " Cruckmeal in y ^e County of Salop	0	2	5
"	Sep. 7, " Horsmonden in y ^e County of Kent	0	2	9
"	Sept. 21, repairing y ^e Church of Abbots Bromley in Staffordshire	0	6	0
"	Oct. 26, fire at Broughton in Northamptonshire	0	3	6
"	Jan. 25, repairing of Chester Cathedral	0	5	2
"	Mar. 15, rebuilding Leominster Church in Herefordsh wch was burnt by fire	0	6	9
A ^c . Dn ^d . 1702.				
May 3,	fire at Rolleston in Com. Staffo. d	0	5	5
" 30,	repairing Rye Church in Sussex	0	3	6
July 26,	fire at Haddenham in Com. Bucks	0	6	4
Aug. 30,	" Blaisdon in Gloucester	0	5	3
Sept. 10,	rebuilding St. Germain's Church in Yorksh.	0	5	2
Oct. 11	&c., fire at Faringdon in Berksh.	0	2	2
Nov. 1,	for y ^e mischief done by y ^e great Floods in ruining y ^e water- mills at Congleton in Cheshire	0	3	2
Dec. 13,	repairing of Wye Church in County of Kent	0	3	2
" 27,	fire at Shutsford in Oxfordsh.	0	4	2
Jan. 24,	repairing Lutterworth Church in Leicestersh.	0	3	3
Feb. 14,	&c., Fire at Ely	0	6	0
" 23,	&c., repairing Chepstow Church in Monmouthsh.	0	4	5
Mar. 14,	" St. Giles Church in Shrewsbury	0	5	7
1703.				
May 2.	Fire at Wrottesley in Staffords ^h	0	3	2
June 20,	" Tuxford in Nottinghamsh	0	6	6
Aug ^t .	" Fordingbridge in Hampsh.	0	6	1
Sept. 12,	" Stepney in County of Middlesex	0	3	7
Oct. 24,	rebuilding Monkes-Kirby Church in y ^e County of Warwick ...	0	4	2
Dec. 19,	fire in St. Gyles London	0	3	3
Mar. 5,	for y ^e distressed Protestant Refugees of y ^e principality of Orange	1	0	5

(To be continued.)

MEDIEVAL ARMS AND ARMOUR.

BY JOHN HEWITT, ESQ.

It was a fatal mistake with the old-fashioned antiquaries to "dish up" the monuments they reproduced. Whatever was their opinion, the specimen was made to support it; and, as antiquaries were rare, the name alone of Doctor Smith or Professor Brown was enough to carry conviction to the ordinary reader. That scheme has happily been exploded. No one, now-a-days, on turning over (for instance) the plates of Meyrick's so-called *Critical Inquiry*, places the least faith in

the pictures there given. Even that fine fellow, Strutt, is not altogether to be trusted, though he stuck closer to his text than most of his contemporaries. The French are not a bit better than ourselves. Some of the figures in Daniel's *Milice française* are simply ludicrous; for instance, the picture of a Knight on Plate 19 of Vol. 1, and that of an Arbalester on Plate 21 of the same volume. At the present day the mode is to give the monument line for line and mark for mark, so that, if the author's notions are aberrant, the reader has the means of rectification in his own hands. There is this further advantage, that the student is forming his judgment as to the *art* of the period under examination. If the shoes are very broad and the curls are very stiff, no matter: they show us the modes that were in favour and the touch of the artists of the day.

Taking our stand, therefore, on the integrity of our limnings, we propose to furnish to the RELIQUARY from time to time a few memoranda touching ancient Knighthood and ancient armament, offensive and defensive. One while it will be a group of mounted knights that we present, another a contest between two doughty axe-men; again a battery of early cannon, and then a bouquet of mediæval hand-weapons. When we make a blunder in our descriptions (which will be often enough), we shall hope that our readers will hasten to set us right; but, as we have no time to be angry, we cannot promise to enter into any long discussion in defence of our opinions. We shall affect no solemn *ex-cathedra*: let it be a gossip between us; a gossip of the most gossipy freedom, but with stern truth for a basis.

We must begin somewhere. What do you say to the tenth century? that will be quite remote enough. The fine large figure here given (Plate III.), is an exact copy of an original Anglo-Saxon drawing of that age, forming folio 9 of Cotton MS. in the British Museum, marked Tiberius, C, vi. The volume is the Psalter of St. Jerome's version, with an Anglo-Saxon gloss; and the figure itself is of unusually large proportions for an Anglo-Saxon illustration. But it is in this circumstance of its goodly size that we find its special value, for everything is so clearly made-out, even to the studs on the cap and belt, the pattern on the skirt, and the puckers in the sleeve, that we seem to see the original warrior before us. The shield with its boss is particularly interesting, for it closely resembles those so often found in our Derbyshire tumuli. The ornamented rim probably indicates a metal border. The body of the shield was of wood, the lime-tree having the preference. The headpiece with its nasal seems to be of metal. It will be remembered that our late valued friend, Mr. Bateman, found a metal helmet in one of his explorations on the Derbyshire moors. The barbed spear is common in vellum-pictures, though in the graves the lozenge or the willow-leaf formed is usually found. Our artist in the present instance has not very well succeeded in fitting the socket to the shaft. The sword differs from the ordinary type in having a curved guard, the rectangular being the rule. The body dress does not indicate any armour, and the capacious shield may imply that none was needed. From ancient ordinances we learn that the common soldiery did not wear body-armour; but the chieftains, following

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ANGLO-SAXON SWORDSMAN AND SPEARMAN,

From the Cot. MSS., Claudius, B. iv., Brit. Mus.

the Roman fashion, *had* this advantage. On folio 24 of Cotton MS., Claudius, B. iv., of about 1000, we have the figure of a leader clothed in chain-mail, his attendants being dressed exactly like the warrior before us. This curious subject is engraved in Vol. 1 of "*Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe*," page 60. The leg-bands so constantly found in Anglo-Saxon pictures are curiously illustrated by the analogous fitments which we have seen in our streets of late years, by the beneficent intervention of the Italian *padroni*. They were in the old time of leather or linen. Everyone who has noticed the broad tread of the mediæval shoe must have envied the ease of his Anglo-Saxon and Norman ancestors. Chiropodists were clearly unknown in those days.

The two little figures which we give on Plate IV., from Cotton MS., Claudius, B. iv., both confirm and vary the foregoing. We have the same puckered sleeve, similar bossed shield, similar short-skirted tunic. But the swords and the helmets differ. The swordsman wears the plain Phrygian cap, the spearman a cap with serrated crest. The swords in both cases have been somewhat exaggerated, for we well know from the numerous products of the barrows, what were the dimensions of the Anglo-Saxon sword. A little under three feet was the usual length. The tunics of these two figures and the bossed shield closely resemble those of the larger picture. Again we have the barbed spear in lieu of the "Willow pattern." The manuscript from which these smaller figures are taken is of about 1000, *Elfrio's Anglo-Saxon Paraphrase of the Pentateuch and Joshua*. The swords in this codex have generally trefoiled pommels, as in our specimens. On folio 42 is the figure of an Anglo-Saxon archer. Arrow heads of the time are very rare, but several were found in the Jutish graves of the Isle of Wight, of which examples have been placed in the Tower Armory by the writer of this notice. They were dug up in the explorations of the late Mr. Hillier. The figure of a Slinger also occurs in the MS. last quoted, which has been reproduced by Strutt (*Horda*, vol. 1, plate 17); and we have already pointed out the curious example of a mailed Chieftain on folio 24 of this book. Body-armour of interlinked mail is indeed of much earlier appearance. It is seen most distinctly in the sculptures on the base of the Trajan column, and was figured very faithfully by Piranesi from this monument. But, as painters sometimes interpret a little at random, his representation did not command all the respect to which it was entitled; and, strange to say, among the many travellers who had the opportunity of examining the original sculpture, no one seems to have communicated on his return the evidence thus afforded by such an undeniable testimony. But what they omitted, the Sun has proclaimed. Photographs of this column show us as plainly as a journey to Rome that mail armour was known in the time of the Emperor Trajan. A fine large sun-view of the base of the column may be seen in the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich.

NOTICE OF A DISCOVERY OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES NEAR STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

IN the month of October, 1868, as some men were ploughing in a field on the west side of the house occupied by the farm bailiff of Mr. Gilchrist, the implement received a sudden check. On removing the soil there appeared what the men thought an immense block of stone, and steps were at once taken to lift it up, when it was found to be a large Roman stone coffin, about 8 feet long and three feet across. It was unhewn, and contained fragments of pottery, glass, nails, and the bones of three persons, which crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. A skull found at the west end of the coffin was that of an adult male, another also in the coffin at the east end, was that of an adult female. Unfortunately the discovery being made known early in the town, many persons attracted to the spot carried away the most interesting portions of the pottery and bones. Portions of the glass lachrymatory, a bone pin, and fragments of the pottery have, however, been secured, and are to be placed in the Stamford Institution. The field in which this discovery was made is about half-a-mile to the west of the Ermine Street, which skirts the west side of the town. In the month of January of the present year, in a field on the east side of the bailiff's house, where some men were ploughing, a tessellated pavement was unbared. It was 7 feet long by 6 across, and composed of pieces of red brick an inch square, and about 4 feet from the surface. In the centre was an ornamental piece about 3 feet by 3, in the shape of a lozenge, composed of tesserae, half-an-inch square, of alternate colours, white, blue, and red. This seemed to be the principal room of a Roman villa, pieces of stucco, of a bright red colour, being found scattered about. At the north and east end of the pavement, portions of foundations of a wall were found, also a few pieces of ridge tiles. The ground in some parts was of a deep red colour, shewing the action of fire, but nothing was found indicative of the existence of a hypocaust. During the absence of the man employed to excavate, many persons paid a visit to the spot, in order to preserve memorials of this, the first discovery of the kind in this neighbourhood, and took away portions of the tesserae, especially the centre-piece; and it being evident that all traces of the pavement would soon be swept away, it was covered in with earth. Only a solitary coin was found, a billion denarii of Valerian, struck, after his apotheosis, by the Senate. On the obverse was the head of the Emperor, with a "spiked" crown, looking to the right, and the legend "DIVO.....VALERIANO." Reverse, an altar, fire burning thereon, surrounded by the legend "CONSECRATIO." If excavations are again commenced it is probable other rooms may be found.

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HUMPHREY CHETHAM.

BY JAMES CROSTON.

ANY account of the Chetham family would be incomplete that did not include some notice of that distinguished member to whom quaint old Fuller has accorded a well-deserved niche in his "Worthies of England"—Humphrey Chetham, one of the most illustrious of Manchester's merchant princes, to whom belongs the honour of founding the noble hospital and library which bears his name, as well as of preserving the almost only relic of antiquity that Manchester can boast of—the ancient collegiate residence and still more ancient baronial hall of the La Warres, its former feudatory lords.

The forefathers of Humphrey had for several generations antecedent to his time been settled at Crumpsall, a little hamlet adjoining that



of Cheetham, and, at the period of which we write, distant some two and a half miles from Manchester, though now almost absorbed in that much-devouring and still hungry town. This branch, writes Fuller, "is thought, on just grounds, to descend from Sir Geoffrey

Chetham, of Chetham (a man of much remark in former days), and some old writings, in the hands of worshipful persons not far remote from the place, do evidence as much; but the said Sir Geoffrey falling in troublesome times into the King's displeasure, his family (in effect) was long since ruined. But it seems his posterity was unwilling to fly from their old (though destroyed) nest, and got themselves a handsome habitation hard by.*

Crumpsall Hall, the old ancestral home of this branch of the Chethams, and the birth-place of Humphrey, was taken down about the year 1825, long prior to which it had ceased to be the residence of its owners or of any family of equal status. As will be apparent however from our illustration on the preceding page, the drawing for which was taken shortly before its demolition, it was one of those picturesque structures of which the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester furnish so many examples, attracting the eye from afar by its quaintly projecting windows, its numerous roofs and its black beams chequering the white ground of intervening plaster. In plan it somewhat resembled the letter H, the main structure comprising the hall and chief entertaining rooms being flanked at each end by projecting gables, an arrangement frequently met with in the manor houses erected during the fourteenth and two succeeding centuries. The materials employed were chiefly wood and plaster—a strong oaken framework being raised on a substructure of stone, and comprising a series of upright posts crossed by others placed transversely. The roofs were of high pitch, and springing from a coved cornice, extended considerably beyond the outer surface of the walls, thus allowing of a more rapid drain of water as well as affording a greater protection from the weather. The hall was of two stories and lighted chiefly by bay-windows, an occasional dormer window in the upper story rising above the roof and adding to the effect of the building by destroying that lineal appearance which it would otherwise have assumed. The mansion, though never possessing any great pretension to architectural excellence, was nevertheless interesting from the picturesque arrangement of its details, and may be considered as a fair example of the middle-class houses of the period to which it has been referred.

Humphrey was the 4th son of Henry Chetham, of Crumpsall. He was born at his father's residence, and baptised at the Collegiate Church of Manchester, July 15, 1580. His early education he received at the Free Grammar School of his native town, then lately founded by a connection of his family—Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and in due time he was apprenticed to a linen draper or clothier, a branch of business for which Manchester was then beginning to be famous. Associated with his brothers, George and Ralph Chetham, he afterwards embarked in trade as a dealer in fustians, which he bought in Bolton and sold in London; he had also considerable transactions with Ireland in yarn and linen,† and with his other

* Fuller's "Worthies," p. 121. Ed. 1662.

† In a small treatise written by Lewis Roberts, a merchant, and bearing the title of "The Merchant's Map of Commerce," 1641, the author states that "the town of Manchester buys the linen yarn of the Irish in great quantity, and weaving it, returns

branches of business he combined that of a money lender. His trading career was eminently and uninterruptedly prosperous, so much so that he was enabled to acquire considerable landed property in his native county. In 1620, he purchased the park and manor of Clayton, and with them the old moated hall which for generations had been the residence of the knightly family of the Byrons, ancestors of the poet, before their removal to Newstead; and, subsequently, in 1628, he became the owner of Turton Tower, near Bolton.

The opulence of the Manchester merchant soon attracted the attention of the money-seeking functionaries of Charles the First, who, for the purpose of replenishing an empty exchequer, summoned him, in August, 1631, to appear at Whitehall, "to compound for not having appeared at his Majesty's coronation to take upon him the order of knighthood." It would seem that all through his life the greatest troubles that Chetham experienced were in avoiding the greatness it was sought to thrust upon him. His reluctance and his repeated objection availed him nothing. In 1634, he was nominated Sheriff of the county, an office that had been filled by his ancestors from 1259 to 1262, and again in 1371; and at this time we find him writing to one Mr. Bannister, a friend then at court:—"Noble Sir, so it is that a report suddenly bruited abroad which comes to me by relation of your brother, puts me in some jealousy that I am in the way to be Sheriff, which, although the consideration of my unworthiness, methinks, might correct the conceit, yet out of the observation of former times, wherein this eminent office hath false verie lowe, I cannot presume of freedome, but I am confident out of your ancient professed friendship, you will not be the instrument to bring me upon the stage. But that's not all, for my earnest desire is, seeing that power is in your hands, that if anie put me forward, you will stand in the waie, and suffer mee not to come in the rank of those that shall bee presented to the King's view; whereby I shall be made more popular (*i. e.* prominent), and thereby more subject to the perill of the tymes. I am ashamed to expresse what a burthen this honour would be to me; therefore good sir let it light where it may be more welcome, and so I shall rest in peace." That, however, was not to be. In November, 1634, Chetham entered upon the office of Sheriff, discharging the duties, as Fuller says, "with great honour, insomuch that very good gentlemen, of birth and estate, did wear his cloth at the Assize, to testify their unfeigned affection for him."

Though the office of Sheriff had, as Chetham affirmed, in former times fallen very low, his own elevation to it excited a good deal of dissatisfaction by reason of the dignity being conferred upon a trader, and the discontented had not long to seek for a grievance. Though descended, as we have seen, from an ancient Lancashire family, it does not appear that Chetham had ever used arms before his shrievalty, and

the same again to Ireland to sell. Neither doth her industry rest here, for they buy cotton work in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermilion, dimities, &c., which they return to London where they are sold; and from thence, not seldom, are sent into such foreign parts where the first materials may be more easily had for that manufacture."

by some unlucky blundering it chanced that the shield borne before him at the Assizes was not his own, but one quartering the arms of Chadderton, and this appropriation of the coat of another house involved him in a very lively quarrel with the College of Arms, during which he was threatened with a prosecution before the Earl Marshal. To propitiate the complainants, Humphrey, though he cared little for ancient dignities, was induced to look up his pedigree and obtained from his kinsman, Thomas Chetham, of Nuthurst, a certificate that he was descended from "a younger brother of the blood and lineage of his ancestors of the house of Nuthurst." An application was made to the College of Arms, and after a long dispute he succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the pedigree and arms he claimed. On transmitting the "trick of arms," his correspondent writes, "We could not give Sir Henry St. George (Norry) less than 10 pieces. We hope he is content, though he said he hath had £20 for the like;" to which the worthy Sheriff replied in satire of the whole affair, "They (the arms) are not depicted in soe good mettall (alluding to the bezants on the bordure) as those armes we gave for them; but when the hearald meets with a novice he will double his gayne."

Chetham had scarcely entered upon the duties of Sheriff, than he received from his predecessor the first writ for the levying of that obnoxious impost which eventually led to the overthrow of Charles the First—ship money, "a word of lasting sound in the memory of this kingdom," as Clarendon calls it. Far removed from political influences, he concerned himself little with the civil commotions which then disturbed the peace of the country, but set about the execution of his new duty in, as he thought, the easiest and most equitable way to both King and people. His papers on this subject are still extant, and are interesting as throwing considerable light on the condition of Lancashire in the seventeenth century, and the relative importance of the several towns therein. "The first thing," he says, "is to consider how much moneys will purchase a shipp of such a burden..... the second thing is to aporcion..... the same monies equally..... and what part thereof the townes within the county of Lanc. ought to pay, for if you shall tax and assessse men accordinge to their estate, then Liverpoole being poore, and now goes as it were a beginege, must pay very little. Letters patent* are now sent for the same towne; and if you shall tax men accordinge to their tradinge and profit by shippinge, then Lancaster, as I verily thinke, hath little to do that waye."

Before apportioning the levy, Chetham sought the advice of his neighbour, Sir Cecil Trafford, of Trafford, and eventually it was determined that uncommercial Lancaster should pay £8, and poor Liverpool £15 of the £498 charged on the entire county. The cost of levying drew from the Sheriff's pocket £22, a sum nearly equivalent to that paid by the two towns named. "I moved," he says, "for an allowance, but could gett none." This was a real grievance to the worthy merchant, and when in August, 1635, he received a second writ for ship money, profiting by past experience, he took the law into

* Briefs appealing for charitable aid, now termed "Queen's letters."

his own hands and added £96 to the £3500 required, to recoup himself for the cost of that and the previous levy, a bit of exaction which caused him more trouble, and involved him in difficulties threatening more serious consequences even than his dispute with the Herald's College. Formal complaint was made to Lord Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy, who informed George Chetham, Humphrey's kinsman and agent in London, that such a proceeding was neither warrantable nor safe. "I tould my lord," writes the agent, "it was contrary to your mind to transgress in any kind; if you had not been misled by others you had not done this; and then Mr. Blundell.....tould my lord the countrie was more troubled and grieved to pay that which you levied for charges, than to pay the £3500.....and (that he had) asked the opinion of a judge, and the judge said, 'Itt was a starr-chamber business.'" The issue was that Chetham was directed to refund the £96, excepting £3 15s. which had been allowed to "poor people and non-solvents," an order he delayed compliance with, evidently feeling a strong sense of the injustice of the decision. A long and angry correspondence ensued, but eventually the Sheriff was forced to submit, though he did so with a very bad grace.

Whilst discharging the duties of his official position, Chetham was not unmindful of affairs respecting the welfare of his native town, for at this time we find from his letters that he was actively engaged in reforming abuses that had crept into the collegiate body, and recovering for the people those spiritual advantages of which they had been partially deprived. The then Warden of the Collegiate Church was Dr. Richard Murray, an offshoot of the house of Tullibardine and Athol, and an obsequious courtier of that sapient monarch James the First, who had disgraced his sacred office by shameful unfitnes and gross corruption. Against this ostentatious high-priest, who presumptuously claimed his seat in the warden's stall from the Bishop of Chester in the face of the congregation, though having never taken the initiatory oath, he was not legally invested with the office, and could only be looked upon as an usurper, ecclesiastical proceedings were commenced in the High Commission Court, and after a long and tedious suit, of which Chetham was the chief promoter, a decree was issued in July, 1635, by which he was excommunicated and deprived of his wardenship, and in the same year a new charter was drawn up by Archbishop Laud, in compliance with the prayer of the parishioners, which passed the Great Seal, and Richard Heyrick, a zealous Puritan, was appointed Warden, much to the satisfaction of Chetham; who had begun to manifest impatience at the delay.

Though Chetham was ready to assist in effecting social reforms, and to give of his wealth for any useful or benevolent object, he was not the man to take joyfully the spoiling of his goods by the civic functionaries of those stirring times. Warned by his former experience in the shrievalty, he resolved to have as little to do with either of the contending parties as he could possibly help; his leanings, however, were towards the Puritan faction, and as he held an influential position in the county, the Cromwellians were not willing that he should remain inactive. He had hardly got clear of the difficulties in which

the levying of ship-money had involved him, before he was appointed High Collector of subsidies within the county of Lancaster. This was in June, 1647, and in October of the same year he was nominated General Treasurer for the county, an office he prayed to be excused from serving "on account of his many infirmities," he being then 67 years of age. His objections were however overruled, the appointment was confirmed, and he was kept at his post during a period of five years, during which time we find him involved in a series of disputes with the various authorities, both civil and military. His letters, which have been preserved, throw considerable light upon the history of the county during those unhappy times. Among them is a correspondence between himself and the Parliamentary leader, Colonel Robert Dukinfield, the representative of the ancient family of Dukinfield, of Dukinfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne, relative to the maintenance of the garrisons of Liverpool and Lancaster. Under date Nov. 16, 1648, the Colonel writing from Chester says, "I am again directed to demand the £200, and I do assure you I will ere long send a hundred horse to quarter in your county till it be paid me. Necessity compels me hereto, because the garrisons of Liverpool and Lancaster are in extreme want of moneys, and I will not suffer them to starve whilst I have charge of them." Alarmed at the blunt threat, Chetham wrote in haste to General Assheton and the Committee of Lords, representing that all the monies he had received had been long since paid to the authorities, and entreating the Committee to satisfy Colonel Dukinfield out of the assessment of some other county. The Commissioners were satisfied with the explanation, but the rough Cromwellian soldier was not, and stuck to his declaration, that if Chetham did not supply the money within eight days, he would send four troops of horse into his county that he could very well spare. Another appeal was made to the Commissioners, and eventually the refractory Colonel was silenced.

Of Chetham's private life, or of his habits as a merchant, nothing is known beyond the little that can be gleaned from occasional passages in his letters, and the statement given by Fuller on the authority of one of his executors, that he "signally improved himself in piety and outward prosperity, and was a diligent reader of the Scriptures and of the works of sound divines, and a respecter of such ministers as he accounted truly good, upright, sober, discreet, and sincere."* During his lifetime he amassed considerable wealth, and though ever ready to give of his abundance to both kindred and strangers, he was yet careful to protect (at times somewhat sternly) the fruits of his industry from loss and waste, as is shewn by the frequent law-suits in which he was involved, indicating a somewhat too rigid working out of his motto, *Quod tuum tene*. Whilst living he was a father to the fatherless, having, as appears by an account-book in his own hand still extant, long maintained and clothed at his own expense a number of poor fatherless children; and for years before his decease his mind appears to have been filled with the great scheme of founding the

* Fuller's "Worthies," p. 121. Ed. 1662.

noble institution which remains a lasting memorial of his large-hearted benevolence—the Manchester Blue-coat School. In his lifetime he had settled large estates upon his nephew, and by his Will made in December, 1651, after making ample provision for his relatives, friends, and attendants, he bequeathed the sum of £7500 to be expended in the foundation of an hospital for the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of forty poor boys for ever. He further bequeathed a sum of £1000 to be expended in books, for or towards a library—the first free public library established in England—and besides all this £200 “to be bestowed by his executors in godly English books, such as Calvin’s, Preston’s, and Perkin’s works, comments or annotations upon the Bible, or other books, proper to the edification of the common people, to be chained upon desks, or to be fixed to the pillars or in other convenient places in the parish churches of Manchester and Bolton, and in the chapels of Turton, Walmesley, and Gorton.”* He had previously been in treaty for the purchase of the old Collegiate residence at Manchester, which had fallen into the hands of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Sequestration, for his benevolent project, but from the unsettled state of the times, the transaction was not completed, though in accordance with a desire expressed in his will, his executors afterwards effected the purchase.

He died unmarried, at his residence, Clayton Hall, on the 20th September, 1653, and on the 12th of the following month he was buried in the small chapel at the east end of the Collegiate Church (now the Cathedral) of Manchester, where seventy-three years previously he had received the rite of Christian baptism. Excepting the noble Institution which owes its existence to his munificence, there was for nearly two centuries not even the smallest memorial raised to keep alive the remembrance of one to whom Manchester owes so much. Happily the reproach has been removed; within the last few years new beauty has been added to the “old church” of his native town by the insertion of a memorial window, and the erection of a marble statue of the worthy “Founder,” at the cost of a citizen, now deceased, who in early life had been a participator of his bounty, and who thus held forward for future example the virtue of so amiable a mind.

The Grove, Cheetham Hill.

* For an account of these, see “Bibliographical Notices of the Church Libraries at Turton and Gorton, of Humphrey Chetham, 1655.” Edited by the late Gilbert J. French. Chetham Society’s Series, Vol. XXXVIII.

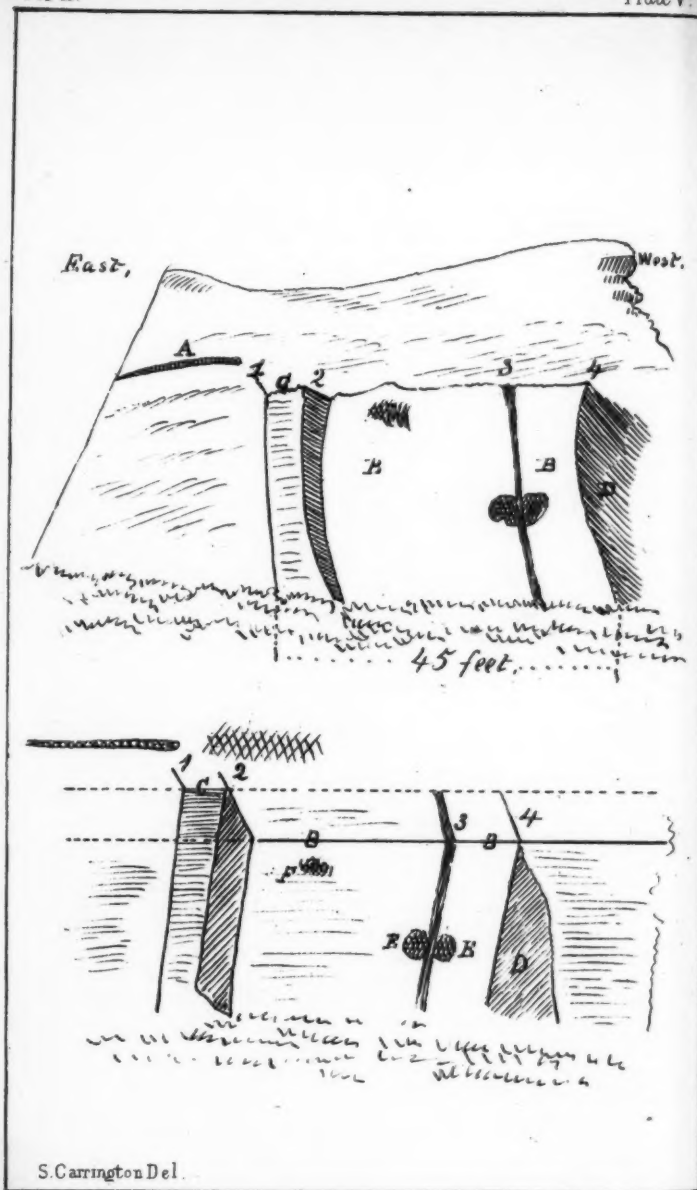
NOTICE OF SOME INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN A CLEFT IN THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, AT NARROWDALE.

BY SAMUEL CARRINGTON.

THE cleft, which is near the base of the hill, at Narrowdale, near Alstonefield, in Staffordshire, was discovered in September, 1862, when in search of fossils by the side of the quarry. Following an excavation I had made in the rock to the depth of three feet, I arrived at the cleft, which was strikingly apparent, being filled with minerals differing from the grey rock which bounded the sides. The filling consisted principally of impure blue limestone, in some places slightly tinged with red, also shale and some clay. In the progress of clearing the cleft, the sides were found to be covered with a thin brown stalactic incrustation. Many interesting fossils were found imbedded in the blue stone that nearly filled the interior, which were unlike any hitherto found in the surrounding rock; they consisted of myriads of closely packed specimens of *Spirifera Carlukiensis*, a new *Rhynchonella* since described and named *R. Wettonensis*, by T. Davidson, F.G.S. It appears that while the cleft in the ocean bed remained open, those two species attached themselves to one of the sides, as thousands of the small Spirifer (*S. Carlukiensis*), and all the specimens of *R. Wettonensis*, were found in a conglomerate of from one to three inches thick, which adhered to a part of one side to the depth of three feet. The interior abounded with examples of *Discina nitida*, some fine ones of *Lingula mytiloides*, a few beautiful *Pecten*, a new *Productus* also described and named *Prod. Carringtoniana* by T. Davidson, F.G.S.; also a variety of *Rhynchonella flexistria*, a *Chonetes*, and a *Camarophoria*, also varieties. Only two species of the class *Brachiopoda*, common in some localities, were found, namely, one example of *Orthis gibbera*, Portlock, and a variety of *Spirifera glabra*, which was rather plentiful in one part of the cleft. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, although the number of species of *Brachiopoda* was not large, yet two of them were new to science, and a third only known as a Scottish one. Other classes of mollusca were also represented in the cleft, but only the *Brachiopoda* have been examined by a competent palæontologist; I am inclined to believe that some other species, especially belonging to the class *Gasteropoda* will also be found new. The fissure alone would have afforded matter sufficiently interesting for a particular notice, although no organic remains had been entombed within it. The sides presented a smooth surface; they had evidently been acted upon by intense heat from internal sources, that had altered the texture and colour of the rock on the sides of the cleft, to the extent of from one to two feet, and the characters whereby the enclosed fossils might have been identified obliterated, but signs of their presence were indicated by white patches, which extended beyond the spaces primarily occupied by shells. The powerful effects of the prolonged action of subterranean gases or steam, in permeating the hardest rock, altering their texture, and obliterating their fossils,

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CLEFT AT NARROWDALE.

Beusse & Sons Fac-Simile Process Derby

is a well known geological phenomenon. Having had some correspondence with Professor King on the subject, he says—"The appearances of heat-action which you have noticed in the cleft is singular, but they may be due to gaseous emanations from subterranean sources or steam; I fancied that the contents of the fissure might belong to a period subsequent to the carboniferous. You may be aware that clefts in Mountain limestone have been found filled up with materials and containing fossils of the Triassic and Liassic periods. I thought the infilling of your cleft might be Permian."

The fissure was cleared out from the edge of the hill, parallel with, and a little above, the face of the quarry, to the depth of from three to four feet, and to the length of twenty-four feet, when the sides came closely together. The width, hitherto, had been about half a yard, but at a short distance from where it seemed to close, similar blue stone was found spread out to the width of several feet, which differed from that which filled the cleft in being stratified, and dipping in conformity to the side of the hill; it contained a few fossils as *Discina nitida*, and a pecten similar to those found in the cleft. There was no indication of heat-action perceived here. A narrow channel in the grey rock, that extended to the edge of the quarry was filled with similar coloured stone, and abounded with large and small specimens of *Goniatite excavatus*, Phil., exclusively. Previous to the discovery of the cleft, on looking over the heap of stones detached from the upper side of the quarry which was intended for the limekiln, I perceived several rather large pieces which were rendered very conspicuous by their colour; on examination these fragments were found to be composed of *Orthoceratites*, merely bound together by a dark-coloured mineral. A roundish area of from three to four feet in diameter, was a prominent object towards the upper face of the quarry, being of the same dark colour as the fragments found beneath; this proved to be the place from whence they had been detached, and like them consisted of closely packed *Orthoceratites*, with the addition of some *Nautili*, and a few *Gasteropoda*.

The quarry has since been wrought out farther into the hill, the face of which is now formed by the sides of two straight fissures running nearly east and west to the length of fifty feet, and is from fifteen to twenty feet in height, and almost perpendicular. It is parallel to the cleft described, and but a few feet distant; these are crossed nearly at right angles by several other fractures. Fissures occur elsewhere in and about the quarry, but only those that are pertinent to the remarks I have to make need be mentioned here.

Diagrams of the original cleft and other fractures are given in Plate V. for reference.

A The original or principal cleft.

C The nearest parallel fracture to A, exposed by the removal of a portion of the rock betwixt it and B.

B A second fracture parallel to C. It is continued behind the unremoved rock D; it is from two to three inches in width, and filled with earth.

EE A deposit of mineral substances. This is a striking contrast

to the surrounding grey rock, being for the most part of a dark brown or blue colour, which is very hard, and intermixed with an astonishing number of *Orthoceratites*, some *Nautili*, and a few *Gasteropoda*; most of the shells are filled with calcareous spar. One side of the deposit consists of a brown, or yellowish brown, mineral, which is more friable, and contains no fossils. A continuance of this deposit was conspicuous on the side of the pit, which has been removed in the course of quarrying. When first noticed it was about four feet in diameter, and only surmounted by two feet of the ordinary limestone, as it now remains it is six feet across in the widest part, and about fifteen feet below the surface.

F A rugged shallow cavity, where the same blue stone is apparent.

Nos. 1 to 4 are clefts that cross A and B, they are filled with earth, and are several inches wide at the surface, gradually becoming narrower in their descent. A species of *Syringopora* form an unbroken line along the upper part of the fracture, No. 2.

No. 3. This is the principal fracture, being much wider than the other, and not closing in its descent. Owing to the irregularities of its sides it varies in width from a few inches to one foot; it is filled with ferruginous earth from the top, through the deposit E, and also below it as far as it is exposed by the quarry.

The in-filling of the original cleft A, the cavities at EE and F with the same mineral compositions so markedly different from the rock that surrounds them, indicate a connection, which may be owing to the chemical decomposition of the limestone by the overflowing of heated, or may be boiling, water wearing down the surface in the most yielding places, or enlarging the sides of the cleft.

It is sufficiently apparent that the original cleft, hollows, and perforations had long been filled up with sediment, and the sediment consolidated before the other fractures were effected; the wide one, No. 3, is continued through the midst of the deposit EE, is one evidence; and, again, all of them being filled with earth, prove their non-existence during the in-filling of the original ones. The entombing of generations of animated creatures, that lived and died successively, from the first deposition of sediment to the final filling at the surface, shows that there must have been a long interval from the first outburst of steam or gas at the cleft, to the exertion of a tremendous convulsion or a series of convulsions that rent the rock asunder in different directions. One cleft may be seen on the side of the quarry at the other extremity of the hill, near to Gateham Grange; it is six feet in width, and filled with earth and angular limestones that have fallen in from the sides. No water-worn fragments of rock are found in any of the clefts, which would have been the case had they been filled by means of oceanic currents. Small rounded fragments of gritstone are found in some clefts on Wetton-hill, which is only removed from Narrowdale hill by the intervention of Gateham valley.

The deposition of sediment in the original cleft, and other places connected with it, appears to have been a gradual one, indicated by the fossils not being confined to any zone, but interspersed at all levels.

The great abundance of *Orthoceratites* detached by the quarrymen getting stone for the limekiln is truly astonishing, many large ones in a paler-coloured and less consolidated matrix than usual got down from the surface, or nearly so, at C, lay amongst the heap of stones piled up below, also fragments of *Nautili* of a size not common in the mountain limestone of the neighbourhood. A piece of an outward whorl measured fifteen inches in circumference. It is puzzling to account for the great abundance of *Cephalopoda* congregated in close masses, large predatory mollusks, yet they appear to have died in succession, and their shells buried where they lived in mud, and the same place the persistent abode of successive generations; how could such great numbers of carnivorous creatures find subsistence in a limited area, and with limited powers of locomotion? Extra warmth appears the most likely circumstance to answer the question, a circumstance, too, likely to be satisfactorily substantiated. When the waters of the thermal spring were less intensely heated than they appeared to have been, they might communicate an extra degree of warmth to a limited extent, especially in a shallow serene sea, or when the cauldron had ceased to vomit boiling streams, ascending vapours from the same subterranean source may have permeated the overlying rocky bed, or both means may have acted simultaneously, rendering the superincumbent water pre-eminently favourable to the development and excess of animal life, and perhaps marine vegetation, such as now luxuriates in the Gulf Stream; so that the scavengers of the ancient sea might find a sufficient supply of food within narrow bounds. The bed of the sea around the quarry appears to have been very uneven during the deposition of the levelling sediment. In some places around the quarry I found shallow depressions in the grey limestone filled with minerals of a blueish colour, laminated, and in texture approaching to shale; these places were rich with fossils, which were either rare, or altogether absent, in the ordinary limestone; some thin slabs at the surface were studded all over their upper sides with small shells, which stood out in relief, they were apparently young shells of *platy-chisma*, corroded by the action of acidulous water, which had dissolved the surface, and changed the colour of the slabs to a pale ash. The fragments thrown down at C appear to have been similarly acted upon.

The following is a list of fossils discovered in the cleft, and in the blue deposits A and F.

PISCES.

A dorsal spine and a few palate teeth found in the cleft.

CEPHALOPODA.

ORTHOCERATITES.—*O. Breynii*; *O. filiferum*. NAUTILI.—*N. Su-leatus*; *N. ingens*; *N. dorsalis*; *N. Luidii*; found at C. and EE. Owing to their fragmentary state, or being too nearly enveloped in the hard matrix, others have not been identified. *Discites planotergatus* in a depression near the quarry.

GASTEROPODA. From the cleft.

Goniatite rotiformis, Phil. *Euomphalus* (one specimen much cor-

roded ; *Pleurotomaria abdita*, Phil ; *P. exarata*, D'Hon. Some specimens of a patelliform shell, beautifully and minutely reticulated apex, a little curved, length seven lines, breadth six lines. Another patelliform shell, similar in size but more conical, and with radiating stria only. Various small shells belonging to this class were intermixed in the pieces of rock from EE.

BRACHIOPODA found in the cleft.

Spirifera Carlukiensis, Dav. ; *Spirifera glabra*, a variety. *Rhynchonella flexistria*, a variety. *R. Wettonensis*, Dav., a new species ; this differs from its congeniors by the fold being on the ventral valve and the sinus on the dorsal one, this is considered to be a most interesting addition to British fossils. *Camorophoria globulina*, a variety. *Orthis gibbera*, Portlock. *Productus Carringtoniana*, Dav., a new species. A variety of *Chonetes Buchania*, with strong bifurcating ribs. *Discina nitida*, Phil., in abundance. *Lingula mytilloides*, Phil. The recent species of lingula are found in shallow water.

CONCHIFERA, found in the cleft.

Avicula pectens, four species. *Cucullea obtusa*, Phil. One example of a *Cypriocardia*-shaped shell, and *Sanguinolites plicatus*, Phil.

On a mass of *Orthoceratites* are some slender spine-like bodies, from three to four lines long, and half-a-line wide, minutely reticulated, requiring both a lens and a strong light to detect the ornamentation. There are other singular fossils on some pieces from EE, which I cannot better describe than by comparing them to one whorl of a thick corkscrew ; these are also ornamented with minute granulations, caused by the crossing of longitudinal and concentric striae.

No *Trilobites*, *Echinodermata*, or Corals were found, although common in the surrounding grey rock, neither were any shells found filled with bituminous matter, which abounds in the shells and around them when found clustered together in the vicinity of the quarry.

About twenty-five species of *Brachiopoda* are common to the carboniferous and Permian systems, including *Discina nitida*, *Lingula mytilloides*, and *Camorophoria*.

The stratification is not very apparent in the part of the quarry given in the plan ; in some other places it has a northern or north-west dip at an angle from 40 to 45 degrees. Not far removed from the hill we have the millstone grit, and abundance of shale ; at the foot a shaft has some time been sunk in it in expectation of finding coal. Cart-loads of ferruginous earth have been taken away from the end of the hill towards Gateham, and ground down for paint or colouring.

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THE OLD CHAPEL AT DERWENT, DERBYSHIRE, TAKEN DOWN IN 1867.

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NOTES ON THE CHAPELRY OF DERWENT IN HATHERSAGE, NORTH DERBYSHIRE.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

THE following account of Derwent is presented to the readers of the "RELIQUARY" with the object rather of eliciting further information, than of supplying a strictly accurate or exhausted record of this ancient Chapelry. The writer desires to lay before his readers a specimen of what may, in his opinion, be collected from many a small township or hamlet in the county with greater success, and more important results, than have been either attempted or attained in the present instance. Removed from the ordinary sources of information, and obliged to depend almost entirely on his own unaided judgment, the writer begs that this plain sketch may be regarded in its simple aspect—viz., as the record of traditions, customs, and legends still floating with more or less distinctness in the memory of man, now strung together with as much correctness and cohesion as the subject matter would allow, and strengthened where possible by patent and undeniable facts.

The Chapelry of Derwent, in its present form, is apparently the wreck of a more imposing ecclesiastical establishment. From the fact that the whole township is tithe-free, we may not unfairly conclude that the 3,300 acres of which it is composed, together with a large portion of the adjacent Township of the Woodlands, belonged, in times past, exclusively to the church. By way of proof, it may be noted that the farm, which now forms portion of the glebe, not only preserves the name of "The Abbey," but actually one wing of the ancient monastery, whilst the foundations of large adjacent buildings may readily be traced. When we add that another cottage, though rebuilt in 1820, still bears the name of the "Abbey Grange," and that the wood near Ashopton, on the right bank of the Derwent as we descend, is called "The Friars' Walk," we have strong presumptive evidence that the church had considerable, if not complete, hold of the district. But there are other evidences at hand, which all tend in this direction. When the chapel* (erected, according to the date on the corner-stone, in 1757) was pulled down in 1867, portions of an older church were discovered imbedded in the walls; fragments of capitals, mouldings, and pillars, with sills and jambs of fourteenth century work, were observed; in some cases with the colour still fresh with which the stone had been formerly decorated. And having thus determined the fact that a more ancient chapel had once occupied the site, it is no less certain that another chapel existed in what is still called "Chapel Lane," on the woodland side of the River Derwent, between Birchin-lee and Marebottom, and nearly opposite to the "Abbey." In Saxton's Map of Derbyshire (*circa* 1570-1610) this chapel is marked as being then in

* This chapel is engraved on Plate VI., from a sketch taken at the time.

existence, and the tradition still lingers in the neighbourhood how, when the building became desecrated, and passed into the hands of some farmer, his cows obstinately refused to enter within the walls, and when at last compelled, they stood trembling and affrighted, as though possessed by some mysterious influence. It seems further probable that the ancient corn mill, which passed with the manor lordship into the hands of the Earl of Devonshire, was part of the monastic property : inasmuch as formerly it was a *socon* mill, at which every farmer resident within certain limits, was obliged to grind (a not uncommon source of income for an abbey). This, coupled with its close proximity to the chapel at Derwent (for the mill dam and chapel were contiguous), forces upon us the conviction that they belonged to the same masters, and formed part of the same establishment.

The question then arises, to what abbey was the property attached? Neither Tanner in his *Notitia*, nor Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, allude, in the most distant manner, to an *independent* religious foundation at Derwent. In the list given of monasteries suppressed during the reign of Henry VIII., there is no mention made of this particular Abbey. We are, then, directed to the conclusion that it rather formed an offshoot, or *cell*, of some superior foundation ; and hence the destruction of a mere branch would pass unnoticed in the more signal ruin of the mighty parent tree. And here I would call attention to a notable fact : the rich and powerful Abbey of Dunstaple, founded by Henry I. for the regular Canons of S. Augustine, was possessed of a large tract of country in the Peak of Derbyshire. From the annals of that Priory, edited by the Rev. H. R. Luard, we gather that the sheep and shepherds thereto belonging are always described as being "in pecco ;" but, to quote a communication of the learned editor, "there is no datum given by which the exact situation of the Sheep-walk can be determined." Now the whole tract of country comprised in the Townships of Derwent and the Woodlands forms pre-eminently the Sheep-walk of Derbyshire ; not only are the moors extensive, but they adjoin those of Glossop in Derbyshire and Bradfield in Yorkshire ; in fact, the main stay and profit of the farms in this locality may be regarded as depending upon this particular branch of farming. The horned sheep common in this district, and so well suited to the climate, form a distinct breed, and derive their name from the "Woodlands."

Again—no other locality in the High Peak (so far as I am aware) presents us with undoubted monastic remains and monastic traditions in the very neighbourhood of extensive sheep-walks, nor has any other clearly-ascertained monastic ruin been proved to occupy the relation of *cell* to Dunstaple Priory, in Bedfordshire. But assuming that Derwent was founded as an offshoot from Dunstaple, or some other religious house, we at once gain an intelligible and consistent explanation of every ruin, and every name yet surviving. The Abbey Grange, *q.d.*, the farming establishment of an abbey, would exactly answer to the requirements mentioned in the "Annals," whilst the Abbey itself would form the residence of a limited number of the brethren, de-

tailed from the parent house either for purposes of penitential discipline, business, or recreation, to live in the branch station at Derwent.

Owing to the large extent of country and the scattered character of the population, two chapels would of necessity be erected—one, as described, *immediately* opposite to the Abbey, the *other* lower down the river and adjoining the mill; in both cases they would be served by priests of the fraternity. But the very extent of their possessions, and the power which they exercised, in all probability hastened their fall; and the jealousy felt against the monasteries in other parts of England was, we doubt not, equally exhibited in this locality. Amongst the grievances of the House of Commons, A. D. 1530, the third count ran as follows:—

“That priests, being surveyors, stewards, and officers to bishops, abbots, and other spiritual heads, had and occupied *farmes, granges, and grazing*, in every country, so that the poor husbandmen could have nothing but of them, and yet for that they should pay dearly.”

That the religious endowment was purely monastic in its origin is, I think, sufficiently proved from the melancholy fact, that *after* the Reformation all ordinary means for providing spiritual ministrations had vanished. For in 1688 we find the then Earl of Devonshire paying, through his agent (Mr. Greaves, of Row-lee), five pounds as a gratuity to the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, for his services at Derwent Chapel. It further appears, from accounts still extant, that the Earl pastured sheep on the moors, and worked the corn mill at Derwent; most probably continuing in these respects the practices of his predecessors—the monks, and also granting a portion of his profits toward supplying the spiritual wants of the pariah. At this time, and for many years afterwards, the population of Derwent was much larger than at present; a considerable manufacture of Yorkshire cloth being carried on in the village and in the scattered houses: in fact, a row of houses appears to have stood upon part of the ground now occupied by the hall gardens, and in walking about the district, we may trace the foundations of many houses, whilst others once inhabited are now used as barns or stabling for cattle. This accounts both for the profusion of charitable endowments granted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and also for the anxiety evidently felt at that time to obtain some fixed support for the resident minister.

In 1722 the first endowment of the curacy was secured by the purchase and restoration of the Abbey farm to the church, mainly through the exertions, as it would appear from “*Exton's Liber Valorum*,” of the Rev. Robert Turie, who likewise assisted in improving the livings of Edale and Dore. On this farm the incumbent resided, and the following lines, inscribed on a quarry in one of the windows, relate to the family of a clergyman of the name of Hall, who lived there for some years, and met his death by drowning in the River Derwent, when returning at a late hour from a gathering at one of the Woodland farm-houses:—

“Mary Hall, Abbey, July 24th, 1764.
Long May you live, and Happy may you be,
Blest with content, and from misfortune free.”

But the great feature on the farm is the large grave mound existing in what is called "The Low Field," which has been always venerated as the burial-place of a British king. It originally measured about twenty-five yards in diameter. On the top of the hill immediately to the north of Derwent Village is another place of interment, called "Pike Low:" hence a degree of sanctity appears to have been attached to Derwent before the introduction of Christianity; whilst, owing to its retired position, and yet comparatively easy access to such important stations as Brough, near Hope, Melandra Castle, near Glossop, and the Yorkshire towns and villages, it may have thus reached some degree of importance, independently of its ecclesiastical foundation: certainly the names of the hills and farms in the parish furnish us with undoubted Saxon derivations—*e.g.*, Whinstone-lees, *q.d.* Battle Stone Meadows; Grimbo Carr, *q.d.* Grimbald's Rock; The Shire Owlers, Ouzel-den, &c.

As to the history of Derwent in more modern times, perhaps the best authenticated and most interesting tradition is that connected with the Rebellion of 1745. A company of stragglers from the Pretender's army took possession of Derwent for some time, and gained a living by the unscrupulous, but not over easy, process of robbing the inhabitants, who took care that articles of value should be buried, or hidden out of sight in crow's nests, until the intruders had vanished. It would seem that the chapel received some damage during their visit, which, indeed, would not be unlikely if, as I have been given to understand, the rebels *were starved to death within its walls*. At all events, it was rebuilt shortly afterwards by Mr. Balguy, of the Hall. The bodies of the Highlanders were not taken to Hathersage, the parish churchyard, but buried in a little nook called Smithy Hill, near to the present parsonage stables: skulls and bones have been turned up on this spot within a comparatively recent period. It is also said that an application was made at the Derby Quarter Sessions for money to rebuild the chapel at Derwent; and as the hundred of a county is legally held responsible for damage done to a place of worship in times of civil commotion and rebellion, this would, if true, form an additional testimony to this account.

Perhaps the recollection of what foreign occupation really meant, induced the worthy farmers of Derwent and the Woodlands to meet, A.D. 1798, in the chapel, with the object of forming a company of volunteers, to repel the then threatened invasion of England by the French; and resolutions were on that occasion unanimously passed for organizing and clothing a contingent for this purpose.

It remains to be added, that the ancient feast day is still observed in honour of the patron saint, James the Greater, to whom the chapel was dedicated. On the font is carved the coat of arms (three lozenges) of the Balguy family, also the date of 1672, and the name of the Squire spelt phonetically, thus—"Henery Bauegey."

The Hall itself, which was rebuilt, or considerably enlarged, in 1672, has passed from that family through many hands to its present possessor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.

ROBERT BAGE—A DERBYSHIRE WORTHY.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

NOVEL writing was the last literary art to attain any perfection in England. A novel, in the modern sense of the word, was unknown in this country until Richardson published the first of his inimitable works; but if the number of its productions be any test of the perfection of an art, novel writing must now take its place as one of the leading branches of modern literature. Romances, no doubt, existed in considerable numbers before Richardson, but they were either huge folios filled with the marvellous adventures of valiant knights, and the tender amours of gentle dames—the slaying of fire-breathing dragons and capture of impregnable castles; or else dull insipidities of polite narrative, based on the most correct rules of euphuism, and disdaining to treat of less worthy persons than princesses and dames de cour—books over which many a country gentleman has yawned himself to sleep, and which treat of men and women not as living, independent persons, but as the gilded puppets in a show, acting according to the wire-pullings of the author's imagination, and never deviating from what he considered to be the strict line of princely propriety. Richardson deserves the greatest credit in being the first to break through the established custom, as in all things it is more difficult to originate a new style than to follow in the footsteps of others; and although we may consider that Fielding excelled his older contemporary in his own art, yet there can be no doubt that he first discovered his own inimitable powers when writing "Joseph Andrews," professedly a copy and parody of Richardson's "Pamela."

The style of writing inaugurated by these two great authors may be called the delineation of character as opposed to the narration of incident; that is to say, incident and conversation are only used as a means to an end, that end being an accurate and lifelike delineation of persons in different positions in society, their most secret feelings as well as their most public actions; whilst the accurate portraiture of any individual character is considered of more importance than the continuity of incidents, or the recognition of the existing canons of taste. To this school of writers belongs the author who forms the subject of this notice. Before entering into the consideration of his individual works it will perhaps be interesting to review what we know of his life, as the position and events of an author's life often throw the greatest light upon the efforts of his mind.

Robert Bage was born at Darley, on the 1st of February, 1728. His father was a paper-maker, whose career presents nothing worthy of remark except the fact of his having married four wives. Robert was the son of the first wife, who did not long survive his birth. Like many other great writers, he is said to have been a very clever boy; before his eighth year he had made considerable progress in Latin, and though brought up to the business of a paper-maker, he always seems to have found time for the prosecution of the classical studies in which he delighted. At the age of twenty-three he married

a young woman of great beauty, good sense, good temper, and money, and soon afterwards began business as a paper-maker at Elford, near Tamworth. Though he attended strictly to business and made the best paper in the country, he yet found time to study both French and mathematics, in which he attained great proficiency. In 1765, Bage entered into partnership with three persons (one of them the celebrated Dr. Darwin) in an extensive manufacturing firm. The speculation proved unfortunate, and Bage lost a considerable sum of money. He turned for consolation to literary studies, partly as a means of distraction, and partly in the hope of making some money, of which he seems at this period of his life to have been in some need. "Mount Henneth," his first work, was published in 1781, and in the preface the author says with regard to the want of money which he experienced, "The unfortunate cause of this I am unable to discover; but the predisposing and occasional cause I once presumed to think lay hid in the heads and tails of the female part of my family, which within a few years have suffered an amazing expansion. This, my daughters assure me, is an error of the first concoction. It is true, they say, ladies in their style of life must conform to the fashion, and people who don't understand things are apt to imagine that they must be attended with a great deal of expense; but people who know life, like my daughters, know how to make a little go a long way. In short, I am convinced I have injured the dear creatures by my suspicions, and to make them amends have laid the whole burden on the account of the American War. But my daughters must have new silk gowns."

"Mount Henneth" was sold to Lowndes for £30. His second work was "Barham Downs" published in 2 vols., 1784. His other works were published, "The Fair Syrian," 2 vols., 1787; "James Wallace," 3 vols. 1788; "Man as he is," 4 vols., 1792; "Hermesprung, or Man as he is not," 3 vols., 1796. In most cases, authors who live as long as Bage write themselves out, and their admirers are compelled to wish for the sake of their reputation that they had ceased to publish after the production of their more famous works, and I think Bage is without parallel in that his last work is decidedly his best. Bage died on Sept. 1, 1801. His health had been failing for some time previously, and he seemed to have expected his death could not be far distant. In October, 1800, he visited his old friend Hutton, at Birmingham, and on leaving the house he shook hands with Samuel Hutton, his friend's great-nephew, and said to him, "Farewell, my dear lad, we shall meet again in heaven." The last three years of his life were spent at Tamworth, whither he had removed from Elford. He had three sons, one of whom died as he was approaching manhood. Charles, the eldest, settled at Shrewsbury, as the proprietor of a cotton manufactory, and died in 1822, æt. 70. Edward, the youngest, was a surgeon and apothecary, at Tamworth. Robert Bage's personal appearance and character are thus described by Sir Walter Scott:—"In person, Robert Bage was rather under the middle size, and rather slender but well proportioned. His complexion was fair and ruddy; his hair light and curling, his countenance intelligent, yet mild and

placid. His manners were courteous and his mind was firm. His integrity, his honour, his devotion to truth were undeviating and incorruptible; his humanity, benevolence, and generosity were not less conspicuous in private life than they were in the principal characters in his works. He supplied persons he never saw with money, because he heard they were in want. He kept his servants and his horses to old age, and both men and quadrupeds were attached to him. He behaved to his sons with the unremitting affection of a father, but as they grew up he treated them as men and equals, and allowed them the independence of mind and conduct which he claimed for himself."

From a writer endowed with such virtues, and who, besides, was by birth and conviction a member of the Society of Friends, we should be led to expect works of a highly moral and elevating character even in an age which was not renowned for either refinement or virtue: but, however painful the confession may be, truth compels us to assert that Bage's writings are marked by a peculiar lightness of tone, a studied indifference to social obligations of the highest character, a marked unbelief in female virtue, and a contempt for the sanctity of marriage which was not unworthy of Shelley himself. Fielding, Smollett, and other writers have displayed the vices of the male sex, have made heroes of rakes and debauchees, and treated as venial those peculiar breaches of morals which are so frequently to be found in that sex, and in the age of which these authors treated—but still, their heroines are all models of decorum and chastity, and by no other writer do we find female virtue more ably depicted than by the author of *Tom Jones* and *Amelia*. But Robert Bage has not scrupled to extend the same license to women as to men. He treats with great lightness their follies and departures from the paths of virtue—he makes them rejoice in the blandishments of love without waiting for the tie of marriage, and puts into their mouths sentiments which would not disgrace the most ardent worshipper of free love to be found at the present day in the United States. Woman's influence is dependent mainly in society to the preservation of that purity and modesty which is at once her greatest charm and her greatest power. To cast doubts upon their value is to attack society in its very foundations, for all the comforts and benefits of society rest upon this foundation. Our author's gross indelicacy in some parts of his text is as nothing compared with the insidious doctrines which are veiled in the easy morality which can find excuse for the immodesty of his heroes and heroines. Delicacy of expression was not the distinguishing characteristic of the older novelists, but in none do we find such unblushing advocacy of impurity of character as in the writings of Robert Bage. Some excuse for this may be found in the extraordinary religious opinions of the author. His idea of a perfect man is depicted in *Hermesprung*, as a man devoid of all prejudice and training in any direction from his infancy; whose vices are only kept in check by his reason, and who acknowledges no religious or political restraint. But well may he call his book *Hermesprung*, or the world as it cannot be; it is impossible to believe such a creature can exist as is there depicted. Bage was more consistent in his political opinions. He

was perhaps unduly irritated by the visits of the exciseman, but by his writings he plainly shows that he considered soldiers in the light of paid murderers, and tax-gatherers as extortioners who wrung hard-earned money from him to support a war that he abhorred. "Oh, Jack! Jack!" he says in one place, "now could I drink hot blood or bay at the moon. Now could I direct the artillery of heaven against those things called Ministers, who make the murder of mankind their sport; who from the lap of luxury issue out their orders to ravish, to assassinate a land. Thou knowest with how stoical an apathy I bore the loss of my property by the plague and pestilence of Britain, this jest of the surrounding nations—this American War!"

Apart from their political and moral, or rather immoral sentiments, Robert Bage's writings deserve our highest praise. His style is easy and flowing. His sentences are sometimes over long, but they are never complicated, and their meaning is always apparent. His humour is genuine and original; and throughout his works there seems to run a latent irony which is the more telling as it is in most cases so delicately veiled. His description of human weaknesses, and the faculty with which in a few words he sums up a whole class of men is very surprising and ingenious. Like Richardson, Smollett, and Fielding, our author's chief success lies in his delineation of character; all the incidents in his works, and they are numerous, tend to that end, and that end alone. By modern readers the absence of any plot worthy of the name may make his works to be considered tedious; but by those who consider novel writing as a means for bringing before us living characters, his books will be read with the greatest pleasure. Though inferior to his immediate predecessors in this particular forte, which is common to them all, Bage seems to have united with it a love of Nature, and a power of describing her beauties, which is peculiar to himself alone. Though his descriptions may read tame to us accustomed to the gorgeous word-painting of Kingsley and his contemporaries, yet he shows by his minute observation, and critical apprehension of scenery, that he was not one of those upon whose eyes the world is but a reflected image, but one to whose heart Nature speaks in a thousand tongues, each telling some word of truth and beauty.

It would be difficult for me, and wearisome for my readers, to pass in review each of Robert Bage's works, to point out its beauties and criticise its defects. In every one may be found passages of great beauty and thought, and reflections which shew that he was keenly alive to some of the leading follies of the age in which he lived. As specimens of his satire, and at the same time of his style of writing, I venture to quote two passages. In the first (taken from "Barham Downs") he says, "When people have wept the distresses of a tragedy heroine, and have got their bosoms to heave at the recital of a tender tale, oh! then they are sons and daughters of sensibility—the first-born of benevolence. The vanity of thousands of pretty creatures, male and female, receives this way only a complete gratification; and yet to feel imaginary distress, and to relieve real may, for aught I know, be very different things. The first has become almost as

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fashionable with reading ladies and gentlemen as dressing their hair ; and by association with pleasures, is when not too great become a pleasure itself. Now I strongly suspect that too much familiarity with this sensation may, in time, render all distresses imaginary, except one's own ; and perhaps this is the reason why to see distress and to relieve it, no longer follow one another as cause and effect, which my grandfather assures me was in his time a consequence of tolerable grandeur."

Again, in "Man as he is," speaking of the practice of duelling he says, "That it does not subsist necessarily I am well convinced ; nor to abolish it altogether does anything seem necessary but a change in our habits of thought. Were it the fashion to mark the aggressor with contempt, indecency of behaviour would be destroyed. If every small as well as large society would but consider such an offence against an individual as one against itself, farewell duelling. But valour like charity covers a multitude of sins ; what I dare do, I dare defend. This is the magic, or its ape, effrontery, which keeps this part of our civilization at so wretched a distance. Spirit is so animating, so alluring, that in its favour injury and injustice find pardon and defenders."

These are sensible and prophetic words, which have found their fulfilment in our own day. There is a humorous passage in one of his books which is a good example of his rapid style, terseness of expression, and racy humour, and as such I give it to my readers—"There are creatures, too, called bucks. Did you ever see a buck, Caroline ; Not the tame creature of the park or the forest, but the wild buck of London or Paris ; an animal which bounds over all fences ; breakfasts in London, dines at Newmarket ; devotes six days and nights to the fields of sport, of hazard and champagne ; and having done all that he has to do, that is lost his money, returns to town to the arms of his fair Rosabella ; dozes away forty-eight hours between love and compunction ; awakes ; damns all impertinent recollections ; sends for an Israelite ; signs, and is again a buck."

For delineation of character, read the account of Mr. Holford, in "Man as he is." Mr. Holford is a clergyman of the period, who is thus introduced to the reader—"Mr. Holford was a sound divine, orthodox in preaching and in eating ; could bear a little infidelity and free-thinking provided they were accompanied with good wine and good venison. In politics he was less indulgent, and always found himself much heated when obedience to the higher powers was called in question. Add to this that he was seldom found wanting in complaisance to the fortunate beings of wealth and title, and where these were wanting, seldom took the trouble to acquire any." I could add many extracts to the above which would both instruct and amuse the reader, but enough has been said and quoted to shew that Robert Bage was no common writer, but one whose works deserve a better fate than to be neglected and forgotten, and who certainly deserves to be placed in the highest rank of Derbyshire Worthies.

THE LEGEND OF THE DISGUISED KNIGHT.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

IN concluding the article on this subject, which appeared in the "RELICUARY" (July, 1867), we expressed an opinion that all the varying forms of the legend had not been detected. Further investigations have confirmed this surmise, and have brought to light a number of parallels, which may serve to shew how widely-spread this tradition has become, and to what a high ancestry it may lay claim.

VII. LEGEND OF DRAKE.

There is a tradition, still current in Devonshire, about the famous sailor, Sir Francis Drake, which exhibits another piece of folk-lore welded on to the legend of the Disguised Knight. When he departed on his voyage to the South Seas, he asked his wife to wait for his return ten years, but at the end of that period she was to consider herself free to contract a fresh matrimonial alliance. Sir Francis not arriving within the time, Lady Drake was wooed and won by a Devonshire squire, and the nuptial procession was wending its way to the church, when a "vast round stone fell whizzing from the left," close by her side, and by its weight upon the skirt of her dress, detained her steps; whereupon she turned back, for she said she "knew that the rude messenger came from her husband." Some time after her gallant sailor returned home in the guise of a beggar, but in the middle of his doleful tale he was recognised by an involuntary smile, and led into his mansion by his faithful dame. "The stone remaining where it fell, is used as a weight upon the harrow of the farm; and, if removed from the estate, of its own accord returns. The story is well enough; the fact is, that Drake was absent less than three years."*

VIII. LEGEND OF SAYN.

Beside the mighty Rhine, and not far from Coblenz, stand the remains of the once proud towers of Sayn, which are said to have been built by a Count of Sayn, famous for his feats of prowess against the Paynima. This warrior is believed to have lived in the tenth century, which does not exactly explain how he could take part in any of the Crusades. He is admonished in a dream to go for seven years to aid in rescuing the Holy Sepulchre from the Paynima. The remainder of the legend is exactly identical with that of the Noble Moringer already detailed.†

IX. HENRY OF BRUNSWICK.

Henry the Lion, having to go into strange countries, quitted with great sorrow the young and beautiful bride whom he had to leave behind him, and conjured her to wait his return, seven years, before she consented to any fresh marriage. After many wonderful exploits, the devil appeared to the Duke and informed him that his wife was about to be married again. Duke Henry was immediately transported by diabolical agency to the top of a hill in his own Duchy of Brunswick. Directing his steps towards his palace, he found that the wedding-feast

* Now's Legends of the Rhine.

† Omens and Superstition. Edinburgh: Nimmo, p. 104.

was then in full swing. Making his way to the principal entrance of the hall, he requested a cup of wine filled by the hand of the duchess. When he had emptied the cup he let fall in it his wedding-ring, and bade the servant carry it back to his mistress. The duchess instantly recognised the ring, and rushed forward to welcome her long-lost husband. Henry the Lion was contemporary with Frederick Barbarassa I.

"A quelle époque faut-il rapporter cette partie de l'histoire fabuleuse de Henri le Lion? A-t-elle été imaginée postérieurement à ce prince, ou, existant bien plus anciennement dans les récits mythiques du nord, a-t-elle été soudée à la légende merveilleuse du duc de Brunswick? C'est ce qu'il nous est impossible de dire."*

The romance of Henry the Lion has long been very popular, and still, in chap book form, maintains its hold upon the minds of the Continental peasantry.

X. PONTIUS OF GALICIA.

The romance of Pontius of Galicia it is believed was written by the order of Pontus de la Tour Landry (circa 1424-50), ambitious, probably, of rivalling the fame of the Lusignans, he appears to have employed some "clerk" like Jean d' Arras to compile the Roman de Pontius, intending especially to glorify his own particular name.* There is very little originality about the incidents of the romance, which is little more than a copy of "*Horn et Riminhild*,"† to be noticed presently, with the names of persons and places, judiciously altered to suit the object of the chronicler. "Eleanor, daughter of James I., and wife of the Austrian Grand Duke Sigismund, sometime after 1448, translated into German" this romance, of which an edition was printed in 1485. It speedily became popular, and was translated into English, where a version issued from de Worde's press in 1511. We quote (second-hand) the account of the return of Pontius after a seven years' absence.

From Pontius of Galyce, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, A.D. 1511.

"How Sydoine knew the Pilgrim Pontius, by a ring that she had given him, or [ere] he went for to dwell in England.

"At the solemn feast of this marriage of the King of Bourgoyne and of Sydoine, at after meat, the bride should give them drink [with] her own hands: such was the custom there, so Pontius went and set him down as for one of the poor men. Great was the wedding and great was the feast. Pontius eat but little, but looked upon his lady, the which was right simple and all for wept: for Guenelet had affirmed all over that Pontius was in Ireland, and she *wende* verily that it had be so. After meat, when the tables were take[n] up, they led the bride into her chamber for to change her array, and her attire, for to go unto the scaffold for to see the justs. And as they went to her chamber there was a *tresaurce* where as the thirteen poor men were. And there were two gentlewomen: that one had a great pot

* The Book of the Knight of La Tour-Landry (B.E.T.S.) Ed. by Thomas Wright. Introduction, p. ix.

† *Horn et Riminhild* ed Michel, p. liii.

of silver full of wine, that other held a cup of gold. Sydoine took the cup and gave every man drink; and Ponthus was the last, and he took the cup and drank, and let fall in the cup a ring of gold with a diamond, the which that she had given him, as ye have heard before. When he had drunken he said unto her privily, 'Madam, drink the little *remenaunt* for the love of Ponthus.' And when she heard the name of Ponthus, her heart leapt in her breast; and so she drank the *remenaunts*, and as she drank, she apperceived and knew the ring: so she was all entered in to joy, and wist never what to think. Then she called Clyos, her gentlewoman, and bade her in council that she should bring the much poor man into her wardrobe, and the other poor people, wende that she would have given him something or some great gift for the love of God: for they knew her for a good woman and right charitable. And when she was in her wardrobe, there was none but she, Clyos, and the poor man. Then Sydoine spake first and said unto him, 'Sweet friend and love, who took you the ring that I found in the cup? I pray you tell me, and hide it not from me.' 'Whot ye not,' quod he, 'to whom ye took it to?' 'Yes,' said she, 'is he dead or alive, tell me?' 'Truly,' said he, 'he is on live.' She joined her hands together, and thanked God, and said, 'Lord I thank thee of thy grace.' 'O Madam, wende ye that he were dead?' 'Yea, truly,' said she, 'for Guenelet had so affirmed it over all.' 'Madam,' said he, 'if ye saw him, what would ye say?' 'What should I say,' said she, 'never erst befell me so great joy as I should have!' When he heard all this, he *for dyde* no more his speech, and took a cloth and rubbed his visage, and anon she knew him. 'Ah,' said she, 'ye be Ponthus: the thing in the world that I most love next God and my father, and ye be right welcome.' Then she had great joy and *halsed* him. 'Ah Madam,' said he, 'I have great joy that ye be so well and richly married.' And he said it for to easy her; 'and my sweet love,' said she, 'speak never thereof; for I shall never have other than you, if it please you for to have me; for I swear to you both with mouth and with heart: and so the latter deed standeth for nought, for the first oath must be holden.'***

XI. KING HORN.

The romance of King Horn is an extremely curious relic of Mediæval literature, and has received much attention at the hands of English and foreign antiquaries. There are three distinct versions of it, two in English and one in French. Of the first English version, the earliest MS. now extant is considered to belong to the latter half of the 13th century at the latest, and two other MSS. are believed to have been written between 1300 and 1326. The French MS. is of about equal antiquity; the second English version (Auchinleck MS.) is "certainly much more modern in its present form than the other, yet would seem to have been founded on a still older model."†

There can be little doubt but that the French version is a paraphrase of the earlier English version, or more probably of some more ancient version now lost. The French minstrel refers to "*le parchemin*" as his authority. "But want of facts renders the dispute useless," say

* Dibdin's Typog. Antiq. v. ii., p. 161.

† Wright's Essays. i. 120.

Messrs. Goldbeck and Mätzner, "and it may be entirely avoided by assuming older English (Saxon) originals. This assumption is distinctly indicated by the whole series of almost exclusively German names, many of them retaining their old powerfully sounding forms, as Hildebrand and Herebrand, Gunderelf and Egloff, Lemburo and Samburo, &c., even in the French text, although nothing corresponding to this poem is found in the remains of Saxon literature, or the events of Anglo-Saxon history, if we except the 'Gesta Herewardis Saxonis.'"

The incidents in the three versions vary, but the general progress of the plot is the same in each. We give an abstract, very much condensed, of the earlier English version, the latest and best edition of which was issued by the Early English Text Society, in 1866, under the editorial care of J. Rawson Lumby, Esq., M.A. According to this romance, Horn was the son of King Murry, and was noted for his personal beauty; he has twelve companions, but is especially fond among them of Athulf and Fikenhild. Murry's kingdom is invaded by Saracens, who wasted the land, and slaughtered all who would not forsake their faith. Horn and his companions are put in a ship and set adrift on the ocean, in the expectation of their perishing. They however reach Westernesse, and are kindly received by King Almain, who takes pity on them. Horn is taught to harp, to carve, and to be cup-bearer, and his behaviour was such that

Luuede men horn child,
And mest him louede Rymenhild
The Kynges ozene dorte.

Rymenhild falls violently in love with Horn, and woos him in this fashion—

"Horn," hes sede, "*witbute strif*
Thu schalt haue me to thi wif,
Horn haue of me *rewitbe*
And plist me *thi trewitbe.*"

He entreats her to procure him knighthood, that he may be a more equal match, and may prove himself worthy of her love. Having been dubbed a knight, and having knighted his companions, he goes forth to prove his courage. He finds a ship full of heathens who are come to invade the country; and having defeated them, Horn takes the head of the chief to the king. One day when the king is out hunting, Horn and his love Rymenhild are in her bower, and Fikenhild, smitten with envy, warns the king, who returning unexpectedly finds Horn in his daughter's embrace. In consequence Horn is banished, but he pledges his troth to Rymenhild to return in seven years. If at the end of that time she has not heard from him, she is to take another husband. Many adventures befal him, which need not now be recounted. King Modi seeks Rymenhild in marriage, and she sends to seek Horn in all directions; one of her messengers at last falls in with him, and has a message given him to bear back, but the message is never delivered, as the boy is drowned on his way back. Horn sets out with an army, on landing at Westernesse he places them in ambush, and proceeds on his way alone, and meeting a palmer he

changes dresses with him, and goes to the palace. The porter objecting to admit him, is thrown over the bridge, and Horn then seats him among the beggars. Rymenhild fills the wine, and when she comes to the palmer he bids her drink to Horn, and throws down a ring which she had given him at parting. She sends a damsel to ask the palmer what has become of Horn, he replies that he is dead; whereupon Rymenhild endeavours to destroy herself, but is prevented by Horn who reveals himself, and by his retainers inflicts vengeance on all but the king and his old companions. Having married Rymenhild, he commits her to her father's care, and sets out on the bridal day to recover his father's kingdom of Suddene from the Pagans who had obtained possession of it. He overthrows the Saracens, but in his absence false Fikenhild determines to obtain the hand of Rymenhild, and having built a strong castle, he takes her there to celebrate their marriage feast. Horn has a dream, which leads to his speedy return, and

*Er ihane horn hit wiste
To fore the sunne upriste
His schup stod under ture
At Rymenhilde bure.*

The castle is too new for them to know whose it is, but they soon learn how affairs stand, and Horn and some of his friends disguise themselves as harpers; Fikenhild is overthrown, and Horn takes his wife to the kingdom of Suddene, and so the romance ends.

The incident of the Disguised Knight, it will be seen, occurs twice in this version of Horn.

"Though the Horn Childe and Maiden Rymenhild of the Auchinleck MS., like all the other articles of that volume, bears no marks of northern dialect, yet that version of the story seems evidently to have been one formed on the traditional ideas of a person who lived in the north of England."* This idea is strengthened by the fact that there yet remains fragments of one or more Scotch ballads on the history of "Hyndehorne."†

XII. KING ESTMERE.

In Percy's *Reliques* we find a ballad, evidently of considerable antiquity, entitled "King Estmere." Estmere plights his troth to the daughter of King Adland, and departs to bring his knights in order that they may have a right royal wedding feast, but the King of Spain, a disappointed suitor, returns

* This is hardly the place for entering upon any lengthy consideration of the literary history of "King Horn." It will be sufficient to refer the reader to the following works, where he will find almost all that can be said on the subject.

Ritson's *Ancient Metrical*. 1802, vol. ii.

Horn et Rymenhild, *Recueil de ce qui reste des poèmes relatifs à leurs aventures*, &c. Françoise Michel, Paris 1845 (Bannatyne Club).

King Horn. Edited, with Notes and Glossary, by J. Rawson Lumby, 1866. (Early English Text Society).

Essays on Subjects connected with the Literature of England in the Middle Ages, by Thomas Wright. London, 1844, vol. i., pp. 110.

Altenglische Sprachproben von Goldbeck & Mültner. Berlin, 1867.

I have been favoured with a translation of the learned introduction to Horn contained in the last-named book, by the kindness of Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., B.A., F.R.S.

† Wright's *Essays*, i. 120.

Tone day to marry King Adland's daughter,
Tother day to carry her home.

Estmere, and his brother Adler, learn this on their way home, and they blacken themselves with a magic herb, and, disguised as a harper and his boy, they return to King Adland's hall; they are partially recognised by the porter, but he is bribed to silence by a ring, and Estmere rides up to the "fayre hall board on his steed," somewhat to the indignation of the King of Spain.

Kyng Estmere then pulled forth his harpe,
And played thereon so sweete;
Up starte the ladye from the kyng
As he sat at the meat.

The King of Spain seeing the wonderful influence which the harp exercises upon his bride, wishes to buy it from Estmere, who replies by a request that the bride shall be sold to him.

Hee played agayne bothe loud and shrille,
And Adler he did syng,
"O lady, this is thy owne true love,
Noe harper, but a kyng."

Of course, after the manner of old ballads, a general fight ensued, in which Estmere and Adler were completely victorious.

King Estmere tooke that fayre ladye
And married her to his wyfe,
And brought her home to merrye England
With her to lead his life.

XIII. WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.

Wolfram von Eschenbach flourished about the commencement of the 13th century, and was the author of "Sir Percival" (the Quest of the Graal), and various other romances. Among those with which he is credited, is the "Heldenbuch, or Book of Heroes," which narrates the adventures of certain old German worthies, which are supposed to have taken place before the date of the mythical heroes of the Nibelurgen-Lied. An English translation, or rather abstract, is given in "Northern Antiquities," [by Scott, Weber and Jamieson], and from this we derive our information of the work. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Wolfram von Eschenbach availed himself largely in the composition of this work, of the quaint traditions and wild legends of their rough and lawless ancestors, which he found still current among the people. Amidst a crowd of other adventures, we find one related of Wolddietrich, which has an epical completeness, and which is here narrated in a briefer form than we find it given by Scott and Weber.

In the Heldenbuch we read that Wolddietrich and his wife, the lady Sieghmin, went forth one day to the chase. A beautiful tent had been pitched for the lady, and as she and her husband were conversing, a stag with horns of glittering gold appeared before them, and the hero and his men were quickly in hot pursuit of the noble animal, which was not of mortal mould, but one of magic make, that had

been sent by Tressan, a giant and sorcerer, to lure away Wolddietrich, whilst the lady Sieghmin was carried off, tent and all, to the giant's castle of Alterfellen. When the hero returned and found his lady had been spirited away, his grief was inconsolable; and committing the care of his kingdom to one of his faithful knights, he disguised himself in palmer's weeds, and concealed his sword in a staff. So he wandered through many lands in search of his lovely dame. In this quest he was at length joined by his friend the Emperor Otnit. On the evening of the first day of their joint expedition they entered a forest, and were hospitably entertained by an old forester whom they met. Otnit having fallen asleep, Wolddietrich inquired from the forester if there were any knightly adventures to be met with in the neighbourhood, and was told that the old giant Tressan had carried off a lady to Alterfellen. Leaving Otnit asleep, he set out alone, determined to try the prowess of the doughty giant, but lost his way in the forest wilds, and roamed for fourteen days, feeding upon wild berries and such game as he could kill. At length, quite exhausted, he lay down by the side of a crystal well. Lady Sieghmin, from the walls of Tressan's castle beheld the weary palmer lying exhausted beside the fountain, and sent one of her damsels to gather some of the herbs which grew upon its flowery margin. She entered into conversation with the hero, and from her he learnt that the dame whom Tressan held captive was his own true love; and that unable to put him off any longer, she had consented to marry Tressan that very evening. The hero gave the damsel a ring to convey to her mistress, with an injunction that she was to procure him a lodging in the castle that evening. When the lady saw the ring, she knew that her husband had come in search of her, and coaxed the giant into inviting the palmer into the hall, in order that he might enliven the marriage feast with his wondrous tales of the lands beyond the sea. At the supper Sieghmin would only sit beside the strange palmer. When the feast was over, Tressan laid hands upon his bride, but his right to her is disputed by the palmer, and the attendants having brought them armour, a tremendous combat ensued, which continued for three hours, but eventually resulted in the death of the giant, and the complete victory of the hero Wolddietrich.

XIV. HEReward THE SAXON.

There is an incident in the life of Hereward, the last of the Saxons, which, as has been pointed out by Mr. Wright, bears considerable resemblance to the most characteristic of the incidents in the romance of Horn.

Hereward, in self-imposed exile after many adventures, comes to Cornwall, then governed by an independent chieftain, whose beautiful daughter had bestowed her love upon an Irish Prince, although her father had promised her in marriage to a Cornish knight. He was slain in combat by Hereward, who escaped from the vengeance of the dead man's relatives by fleeing secretly into Ireland, taking with him a message to the lover of the fair Cornish princess. Whilst he remained in Ireland, there came a message from the princess that her father had again espoused her to one of his Cornishmen; that the

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wedding was fixed, and begging his assistance to escape from the dreaded union. Hereward and the prince were about to make a piratical descent upon the Cornish coast when this news reached them, and forty of their men were sent to claim the princess, according to an engagement of the king's. Hereward and three of his companions doubting the success of this embassy, set out in disguise, arrived on the day of the wedding-feast, and learned that the forty ambassadors had all been imprisoned.

They obtained entrance to the hall; the princess half recognised Hereward in spite of his disguise, and when he refused to receive wine, or listen to the minstrel until the princess had served him with wine, she felt sure that the stranger was Hereward, and, unnoticed by the rest of the company, she threw a ring into his breast. The minstrel is indignant at Hereward's rudeness, but Hereward takes the harp and plays upon it with surpassing sweetness. The princess sends him a rich cloak for his guerdon, and the king promises him any gift, saving only his wife and his lands. Hereward demands the release of the Irish messengers, but the king breaks his word, and Hereward and his companions with some difficulty escape. They reach a place which the chief and his bride will have to pass, and conceal themselves in a wood on the banks of a river. The king was taking with him the Irish messengers, intending to have their right eyes taken out, and, thus cruelly maimed, to send them home. When his retainers have crossed the river, the ambush fall upon the chief, slay him, release their comrades, the forty prisoners, and carry off the bride to her Irish lover, who was advancing with his army to obtain possession of his bride. Such, in brief, is one of the adventures of Hereward, as recounted in the "*Gesta Herewardis Saxonie*."

XV. FRITHIOF'S SAGA.

The incidents related in the Saga of Frithiof are supposed to have occurred "previously to the close of the 8th century of our era, though they were probably not transferred from the oral to the written circle of tradition till three or four centuries later."^{*}

Frithiof is in love with Ingebourg, the daughter of the dead King Bele. Bele's two sons are envious of Frithiof, and by no means desirous of the honour of an alliance with him, and he is sent to the Orkneys to collect tribute; in his absence they are threatened with by King Ring, but the matter is patched by giving him Ingebourg to wife. After his return from the Orkneys, Frithiof goes into exile, and at last visits the court of Ring. He goes alone, but appoints a time when his men are to come for him. "Now before he arrived thither, took he over all his other garments a great broad cloak, which was altogether hairy: two staves had he in his hands, his face was covered with a mask, and he went on as one bowed down with years." He journeys to Ring's hall, and is received with much favour. When he takes his cloak off, he is seen to be very richly dressed. "Blood-red became the Queen when she saw his Arm Ring the Good, but then

^{*} Frithiof's Saga. By Esaias Tegner, translated by G. [eorge] S. [tephens]: Stockholm. 1839. This includes a prose version of an ancient Saga, on which Tegner's poem is founded.

would she not exchange one single word with him." This ring had Frithiof given her in their wooing days, but when she married the king, had been left with her brothers to be returned to Frithiof. On one occasion, when the court had turned out for a day in the woods, Frithiof and the king were left by themselves, and the king determined to repose in the greenwood. Frithiof counsels him to return home, but he determines to have his will. When the king was asleep, Frithiof drew his sword from the scabbard, and cast it away from him. Ring says to him on awaking—"Was it not so, Frithiof, that much came into thy mind, but was well resisted? Honour and regard therefore shalt thou now have with us, for immediately knew I thee that very first evening when thou comest to our halls. Not soon shalt thou part away from us. Doubtless, also, cometh something great to befall thee here."

But when the winter passed away came the time for Frithiof to depart with his men. Ring entreats him to stop and be the guardian of the land, but Frithiof is determined to go. The king says he must then repay Frithiof, and sings—

To Frithiof the Famous
My fair spouse I give,
And goods that I have
All added thereto.

Frithiof replies—

Gifts such as these, will I
Never take from thee,—
Unless Ring's last sickness fall
Fatal and fast.

The king feels that his race is nearly run, and he appoints Frithiof to be the ruler of his kingdom, and the guardian of his children.

"Short was the time that King Ring lay on his death-bed, and when that he expired, great was the mourning and lamentation over him through all his kingdom." Frithiof and fair Ingebourg were then married, and "thus at once drank they the funeral ale of King Ring, and the wedding feast of Frithiof and Ingebourg."

Thus have we traced this ancient Scandinavian legend through many lands, and seen the various forms which it has assumed. Its slight resemblance to the narrative of the return of Ulysses, in the *Æneid*, will not fail to strike the reader of Virgil. Now descending into rude ballad, destitute alike of metre and poetry, and now again in the hands of a master singer becoming immortal melody. Sweden, Germany, France, Italy, and Britain, have each their varying versions of this antique tradition, and no doubt enquiry would produce a similar history for all those curious legends which serve to wile away the dulness of the winter nights around the peasants' household fire.

Strangeways.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARY'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 119, Vol. IX.)

1660. Lionell Porter, gent. (Fuijou?) was bur. Sept. 6. (19)
 1662. Grace dau. of Will & Alice Algar, bur. March 19.
 Collonell Beadles dyed y^e 27th of February.
 1661. Edward the sonn of Mr. George Denham, Doctor in phisick borne May 11
 bapt. May 21. (20)
 " James the sonn of John Pilkington & was borne in St. Georges parish, &
 bapt. at St. Maries, Aug. 11.
 " Robert the son of Robert Butcher & Hannah borne April 4 bapt y^e 12th.
 " Grace, y^e dau. of Will & Alice Algar borne Nov. 16, bapt.....day. This is
 signed by Timothy Lindsey, Register.

At the end of the book (Vol. I.) is a Note of the Ministers which preach the new
 Lector, beginning April 4th, 1662, Imprimus:—

Mr. Fryor, of Whitwell.
 Mr. Allington, of Uppingham.
 Mr. Green, of Cottamore.
 Doctor Archer, of Wakerlye.
 Mr. Clarke, of North Luffenham.
 Mr. Vinalle, of Barnick.
 Mr. Wilson, in Great Martine (for Mr.
 Johnson, of Tinwell).
 Mr. Meares, of Uffington.
 Mr. Wilsheire, of Peckirk.
 Doctor Allen, of Tibbinton.
 Mr. Hawkins, of Water Newton.
 Mr. Watson, of Greetham.
 Mr. Baite, of Witham-on-the-Hill.
 Mr. Goulthroya (?), of Carbye.
 Mr. Frances, of West Deeping.
 Mr. Barrow, of Blatherwick.

Doctor Halla, of Glastone.
 Mr. Lewis, of Brigstock.
 Mr. Quarles, of Ufford.
 Mr. Owen, of Wilsthorpe.
 Mr. Holdin, of Casterton.
 Mr. Standish, of Eton.
 Mr. Watts, of Ridlington.
 Mr. Passmore, of Colly-weston.
 Mr. Lawrence, of Nassington.
 Mr. Hunt, of Braisborow.
 Mr. Bailie, of Little Bitan.
 Mr. Rowell, of Little Casterton.
 Mr. Harman, of Tinwell.
 Mr. Stacker, of Tickenote.
 Mr. Stubbs, of Ryhall, for Mr. Marshall.
 Mr. Adamson, of this towne.
 Mr. Marshall, of Eaton, for Mr. Stubbs.

Volume 2 commences in 1661, and has on the cover, "Stamford, Saint Maryes;
 Henry Horsley, Robert Waight, Chvrchwardens." At the commencement are the
 amount of the sums collected on the reading of several briefs, viz. :—

1662. May 10. For one Tho. Woolbye, for a loss at 00 09 0.
 " June 6. For a loss by a fire at Metheringham, in Lincolnshire, 00 05 11.
 " Sept. 4. For John Wolrick, of Cresswell, in y^e county of Stafford, for a loss
 by fire, 09 04 00.
 Oct. 5. For Market Harborough, 00 02 11.
 1663. Nov. 29. For John Ellis, for a malt house twice burnt, 00 04 08.
 1676. For Eaton, near Windsor, com. Bucks, 00 05 01.
 For Northampton town, 00 11 06.
 1677. May 20. For Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, 8s. 10d., and from St. John's,
 10s. 8d.
 " Aug. 19. For Towcester, in Northamptonshire, 10s. 6d.
 " June 10. For the fire in Southwark, 14s., and in the parish of St. John, 18s.
 Nov. 4. For Blitcheburgh, in S. folk, 4s. 7d., St. John's, 7s. 8d.
 1678. June y^e 14th. For Wem, in y^e county of Salop, 8s., St. John's, 12s. 8d.
 " Aug. 24. For the same place, 4s. 8d., St. John's, 8d.
 Decemb. 23. For Horsham, St. Faith's, in y^e county of Norfolk, 00 03 08.
 1679. Jan. 20. Rec^d from St. John's for the same as last, 5s. 5d.
 " Jan. 16. Rec^d then of the Minist^r and Churchwarden of St. Mary's the sum
 of £2 2s., collected in that parish towards the building of St. Paul's, in
 London; and rec^d same time from St. John's, the sum of £2 2s. 6d.

(19) In the series of Stamford Tradesmen Tokens is one issued by Robert Algar,
 probably of the same family. See cut.

(20) A Dr. Denham, assisted by Drs. Wilson and Coleby, and Mr. John Hepburn,
 Surgeon, in 1722, erected baths in Bath-row, Stamford, for the use of the public,
 which are still in existence.

1686. July. For y^e French Protestants, in St. John's, £7 lrs. 4d. ; in St. Mary's, £5 10s. 6d.

At the end of the volume are the following :—

1681. For the Poland Protestants, in St. John's, 9s. 9d. ; St. Mary's, 7s. 6d.
For a fire in Stafford, St. John's, 6s. 4d. ; St. Mary's, 7s. 3d.
1682. July 21. For Tho. Nickols fire in Tavistock, the loss amounting to 2600*l.* and upwards, St. Mary's, 3s. 1d.
For the French Protestants, 10s. 3d.
1683. Sept. 9. For Preston Andover, in Southamptonshire, loss about 11,000*l.*; collected in St. John's pch., 5s.
1680. Robert, sonne of Robert Butcher and Hannah, bapt. Apl. 12.
Edward, sonne of George Denham, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. May 22.
Charles, sonne of Robert Butcher, gent. and Ellinor, bapt. July 16.
Michael, sonne of Francis Barnwell, gent., and Sarah, bapt. Oct. 6.
Sarah, dau. of Robt. Cammocke, jun^r, and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 20.
1661. Daniell, sonne of Samuel Berrye, gent., and Anne, bapt. Feb. 16.
Jane, dau. of Will. Robinson, gent., and Katherine, bapt. Mar. 6.
Mr. Vokes, minister, and Mrs. Ann Dexter, mar. Sept. 18.
Tobias Londaye, clarke of this parish, bur. April 17.
Thomas Thistlewhite, gent., bur. Dec. 23.
1662. Colonel Beadles dyed at St. Leonards. bur. Feb. 27.
Grace, dau. of William Algar and Alice, bapt. Mar. 19.
John, sonne of John Antony, gent., and Margaret his wife, bapt. June
James, sonne of Rt. Butcher and Jane, bapt. Oct. 27.
Theodocia, dau. of Jose Falkner and Mary, bapt. Nov. 3.
Sarah, dau. of Francis Barnwell, gent., and of Sarah his wife, bapt. Dec. 7.
1663. Eliz. (dau.) of Rich. Goodman, gent., and Katharine, bapt. Jan. 27.
Edward, son of Charles Peach, gent., and of Susanna, bapt. Mar. 24.
[The greater part of the above are re-entered, but some of them to a greater extent.]
1662. Prissilla, dau. of Will. Lambe, serjant of the Liberties, bur. May 2.
Samuell Berrye, gent., bur. July 6.
Anthony Fullwood, gent., bur. Nov. 14. (21)
1663. John Hippie, a tailour, bur. Jan. 7.
Captaine Flower, a stranger, bur. Jan. 15.
Robert, sonn of William Algar and Alice, bapt. May 31.
Henry, sonn of Robert Cammocke, Junior, and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 18.
Sarah, dau. of Francis Barnwell, gent., and Sarah, bur. Aug. 5.
Mary Hand, servant to Mrs. Fullwood, bur. Aug. 14.
Mrs. Dixie, was bur. Aug. 31.
A sonne of Robert Redsmith, Seargaint, bur. Sept. 24.
Mrs. Warren, a schoole mistress, bur. Oct. 22.
Katherine, wife of Richard Goodman, gent., bur. Nov. 10.
1664. Thomas Willson, of Castle Bitam, and Mary Jackson, of Duddington, mar. July 5. (22)
Henry, sonne of Robert Cammocke, Junior, and Elizabeth, bur. Jan. 22.
Thomas Ashbye, brazier, bur. Jan. 29. (23)
Ferdinando Jesse, a butcher, bur. Aug. 24.
Mr. Ellison, a Yorkshire gentleman, bur. Sept. 19.
1669. Mistress Parke, were bur. Mar. 13.

(21) In 1642, Doctor Peter Fulwood gave to the poor of St. Michael's parish the sum of ten shillings yearly, and assigned a certain parcel of land, containing 11 acres, in Stamford field, purchased of Thomas Jackson, for the payment of the same. Howgrave, p. 65.

(22) The Jackson family has been seated at Duddington since the reign of Chas. I. Nicholas Jackson, Esq., built the manor house there 9th Chas. I. (1633). The family is related to us by the marriage of Mary Wheldon to my great grandfather Thomas Simpson, of Derby, her sister Jane having married Hugh Jackson. She died Apl. 2, 1816. The Mr. Simpson above alluded to was present at the time Derby was threatened by the troops of the Pretender in the rising of '45. The arms of Jackson are—*argent*, a greyhound courant between 3 eagles, heads erased, *sable*; of Simpson, per bend nebulee *sable* and *or*, a lion rampant counterchanged, a crescent *gules* for difference.

(23) The Ashbys are not extinct in Stamford, the present representative of the name being the well-known agricultural implement maker.

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1670. Frances the dau. of Major Farechild and Elizabeth, bapt. Feb. 26. (24)
Robert Butcher, bur. Oct. 16. Mary, bapt. Jan. 2.
1671. Mary, the dau. of William Cumberland and Elizabeth Farechild, bapt. Feb. 7.
" Elizabeth, the dau. of Maiger and Elizabeth Farechild, bapt. Feb. 7.
" Widdo Butcher, bur. Jan. 13.
" Hennery Farechild, bur. Jan. 23.
1672. Thomas Farechild, bur. Sept. 4.
1673. The Lade Clapham was burared in y^e vault, Jan. 30th. (25)

(24) The Farechild family are found in almost all the parochial registers of Stamford, the last male representative of the family, Charles, died about twenty-five years ago, and was for many years parish clerk of St. George's.

(25) In the course of repairing this church, in 1853, the workmen came upon a vault hitherto unknown, which, on opening, was found to contain six coffins. Only one of them had an inscription, which was as follows:—"Mary, daughter of Robert, Lord Viscount Kilmorey, Knight, of Stevenon, in the county of Salop, and third wife of Sir Christopher Clapham, Knight, departed this life on the 28th day of Nov., 1702." The register supplies the name of each of the other persons buried in the tomb which will be met with hereafter, all members of the Clapham family. A local antiquary, now deceased, furnished the following particulars to a local paper:—"According to the Clapham pedigree in *Thoresby's History of Leeds* (by Whittaker), Sir Christopher Clapham was the eldest son of George Clapham, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Thomas Heber, of Marton, Esq. The two brothers of Sir Christopher (George and Thomas) were s'ain in the cause of Charles I. Sir Christopher first married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Lowden, of London, by whom, besides a son, he had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir William Craven, and whose son was the second Lord Craven, a peerage still extant, now in its second earldom, and the second title of which is Viscount Uffington. (Thomas Trollope, Esq., of Thurlby and Bourne, Lincolnshire, who died March, 1736, married Mary, dau. of Sir William Craven, of Combe Abbey, co. Warwick, Knt (by Mary dau. of Sir Christopher Clapham, Knt.), and sister of William Lord Craven. This Thomas Trollope was descended from James Trollope, who died June 1649, and brother of Thomas, created a baronet 5th Feb., 1641-2. Alice, the wife of James was a dau. of Ant. Oldfield, of Spalding, and was married 7th Dec., 1652, to Sir Simon Degge, of Derby and Blythebridge, co. Stafford, Knt.) From other sources it has been shown that the second wife of Sir Christopher Clapham, was Margaret, second daughter of Anthony Oldfield, and widow of Robert Moyle, of West Tryford, Middlesex, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, who was descended from the Moyles of Cornwall. Anthony Oldfield, was buried at Spalding, Nov. 26th, 1635. The family of Oldfield (arms—or, on a pile vert, 3 garbs of the field) were firm supporters of the royal cause; John Oldfield, Esq., of Spalding, had to compound for his estates during the Protectorate, in the sum of £1,390. Sir A. Oldfield, of Spalding, was created a baronet, Aug. 6, 1660, and served the office of sheriff of the county in 1661, and his second daughter, before mentioned, was "The Lade Clapham," whose burial is recorded above. The third wife of Sir Christopher was the dau. of Viscount Kilmorey, the last named in the register under the date 1702, and the inscription on her coffin is already given. In our local histories there is mention of Sir Christopher in 1658, but he was then "Christopher Clapham, Esq.," and is mentioned as the captain of a troop of volunteers about the time of the restoration of Charles II. "He was (says the *History of Stamford*,) a forward and firm supporter of the town liberties and immunities, and a great adversary to the disturbers of the same." The rolls of the Corporation show that on the 16th of Nov., 1658, Christopher Clapham, Esq., was sworn as a freeman at a common hall; on which occasion he presented to the town for ever a silver cup, weighing 35 ounces, to pass from Alderman to Alderman (now Mayor) On it are quartered the arms of Clapham (*argent*, on a bend, *sable*, 6 fleurs de lis (2 and 2) or) and Oldfield. On the 4th Jan. 1658-9, he was chosen M.P. for Stamford, and on the 4th May, 1661, Daniel Thorogood, Alderman, reported to the burgesses in a common hall, that he had been summoned to appear before the Committee of Privileges and Elections to answer certain articles by Sir Christopher Clapham, Knight, touching the late returning of Burgesses (William Stafford and William Montague) to serve in Parliament, they having been returned members for the borough on the 6th April preceding. Sir Christopher must have been knighted soon after the restoration of Charles II. At Gosberton, in this county, which is near Pinchbeck and Spalding, where the Oldfields resided, is a chalice which was the gift of Miss Eleanor Clapham, early in the last century. She was probably a maiden dau. of Sir Christopher by his second wife, Margaret Oldfield. The Claphams were a family of great note at Bethmesley (now called Beamsley), a township within the parishes of Skipton and Addingham, in Yorkshire, which estate they inherited by the female line from the Mauleverers. In the Clapham Pedigree in *Thoresby's Leeds*, by

1673. Jane, the wife of Mister Cammocke, bur. Oct.
 1674. The son of Majior Farechild and Elizabeth, bapt. Sept. 17.
 1675. Richard Langton was bur. Aug. 22.
 1676. Major son of Major Farechild and Eliz., bapt. Aug. 1.
 " Mr. Edw. Cordeil, bur. July 4.
 " Mr. Will. Panke, bur. July 4. (26)
 1677. Charles, son of Robt. Martin, Minist^r of y^e p^{ch}, and Mary his wife, bapt Jan. 8.
 " Major, son of Major Fairchild, bur. Sep. 9. Charles, another son of Major F., bur. Oct. 14.
 " Mrs. Barbara Adamson, bur. Nov. 20.
 1678. Major, son of Major Fairchild and Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 1.
 1679. Mary, the wife of John Brown, at y^e Angell, buried Jan. 17. (27)
 " Mary, the dau. of Robt. Martin, Minist^r, and Mary, bapt. Aug. 25.
 " Major, the son of Joseph and Eliz. Parnham, bapt. April 10. (Bur. Nov. 22)
 " Major, the son of John Smith and Ann, bapt. Oct. 2.
 " Isaac Langton, of St. Michael's p^{ch}., bur. May 12.
 " Richard Clapham, gent., buried in y^e vault, June 10.
 " Marmaduke Booth, a strang^r, bur. Nov. 20.
 " William Augar was bur. Dec. 13.

Whittaker, vol. ii., p. 218. George and Thomas, brothers of Sir Christopher, are stated to have been slain in the cause of Charles I., George at Newcastle, and Thomas at Preston. At the east end of Bolton Priory, is a chantry belonging to Bethmessey Hall, where, according to tradition, the Claphams were buried upright. Of the family were John Clapham, a vehement partizan of the House of Lancaster, who two days after the battle of Danesmoor (fought on the 26th July, 1468), beheaded with his own hands, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, in the church porch of Banbury. Wordsworth has alluded to this in his "White Doe of Rylstone," wherein he says:-

"Pass, pass, who will yon chantry door,
 And, through the chink in the fractured floor;
 Look down and see a ghastly sight,
 A vault where the bodies are buried upright!
 There face by face, and hand by hand,
 The Claphams and Mauleverers stand;
 And in his place, among son and sire,
 Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
 A valiant man, and a name of dread,
 In the ruthless wars of the White and Red;
 Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury Church,
 And smote off his head on the stones of the porch.

In Poulson's *History and Antiquities of Holderness*, vol. ii., p. 43, is a pedigree of a junior branch of this ancient house. Last year I examined the parish register of Barnack, Northamptonshire (commencing 1695, extracts from which will appear in a future number of the RELIQUARY), I found the following entry among the burials:-
 1695, Dec. 13, Richard Clapham, gent.

(26) William Panke was appointed town clerk in 1664, in the room of Richard Butcher, deceased, and resigned the office himself in the same year as he died.

(27) Y^e Angell was one of the most ancient hostelrys of the town. In Peck's *Antiquarian Annals of Stamford*, 1727, Lib. xiv., p. 14, it states that "Richard Cokke, of Staunford, promised to farm to Richard Blogwyn, one tenement, with two shops annexed, situate in S. Marie's parish, by the bridge, called the angel of the hope, and one grange with a garden in Cornstal, for the yearly rent of viij marcas." This deed is dated April 9, 18 Hen. VI. This tenement is now (1726) the Angel inn, and belongs to Brown's Hospital, as doth the garden in Cornstal (situated in St. Leonard's street), but is now the property of the trustees of the late R. N. Newcome, Esq. This inn in the palmy days of coaching was a great house for their departure and arrival. It was taken down about 18 years ago, and houses built on the site; in digging the foundations for them, a massive brass thumb ring, of the 14th century, was found, an engraving of which is here given.



(To be continued.)

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PEDIGREE OF PARKER, OF NORTON-LEES, Co. DERBY., AND OF P

AUTHORITIES:—Harl. MSS. 886, 1093, 1157, 1241, 1396, 1436, 1537, 1550. Add. MSS. 667.8.9.71.2.3.5. Collins (1768), Edmondson, Burke, &c.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a chevron between three leopard-faces, or.
CREST.—A leopard's head affronté, erased, or, ducally gorged *gules*.
MOTTO.—*Sapere aude.*

Roger de Gotham, =
in co. Derby.

Thomas de Gotham, =
de Norton Lees, co.
Derb.

Adam de Gotham, =

Elizabeth, sole dau. & heiress, = Thomas Parker, de Bulwell, co. Notts, temp. Henry IV.
 de Norton Lees, jure uxoris, temp. Henr

1. Randal Bostock, = Ada, vel Agnes, = John Cotes, of Woodcote, co. Salop.
 of Grinsol, co. Salop. 1st dau. Salop.
 Augusta, vel Anastacia, = John Baudewyn, vel Bawdewyn, of Diddesburgh and Aquilate, co. Salop.
 Robert Parker, = Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of John Birley, of y^e Bernes.
 Thomas Parker, = William of vel 3

John Parker, of Norton Lees, = Helen, dau. of Roger, vel Robert, North, of Walker-
 at full age 12^o. Henry IV. Ingham, co. Notts, (ancestor of Earl of Guildford.)

Sole dau. and heiress = Th

Margaret, = John Selicke, vel Selyoke, of Haselbo-rough, co. Derby.
 Agnes = John, vel Henry, Barlow, of Wood-house.
 3rd dau. = Broadhurst. 4th dau. = Ingham.
 John Parker, = Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Eyre, of Offerton-in-Hope, Esq., 2nd brother of Eyre, of Padley.
 Thomas Parker, = Parker, Robert, of Ulley, in Groon par. Tree-ton. Henry to Ho o.

John Parker, = Margery, dau. of Humphrey Ukeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford, Esq., (by Isabel, vel Cath^a, ux. ejus, dau. of Sir Edward, vel Rob^t, Aston, co. Staff.), sep. Norton, 20 Feb., 1579/80.
 George Parker, = Margaret, dau. of Humphrey Pole, deco. Derby. Esq. 2^d son.
 Henry. Anthony. Margaret = John (George?) Selyoke, of Haselborow, co. Derby, sep. Norton, 26 July, 1577 (vis^a. 1611; Harl. MSS. 886 and 1093.)
 John, of Eggesheld, = Edith, dau. of Thomas Sutton, co. Ebor.

Thomas Parker, = Elizabeth, dau. of Humphry Wilson, of Parwich, co. Derby.
 Thomas Parker, = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Parker, of Whitley-hall, co. Ebor.
 Holmes, de of Brampton, co. Ebor.

Anne, dau. of William Parker, = Anne, of Whitley-hall, James of Paston, co. now (1692) of ton. o. Derby, o. s. p. v. Horncastle.

John Parker, of Norton = Barbara, dau. of Sir Lees, Esq., o. s. & h. living 1599; ob. 1 & sep. 2 April, 1607; Will dated 1 March, 1606; proved at Lichfield, 13 April, 1607.
 William, 2nd son. Henry, 3rd son. George, 4th son. Francis, 5th son. Henry, 6th son. Anthony, 7th son. Thomas, 8th son.
 Elizabeth. Jane, 2nd dau. sep. Norton, 2 May, 1575.
 Dorothea, ux. 1. John Castlyn; 2. John Rodes; 3. William Towers, de co. Ebor.
 Joyce, vel Jocos, 4th dau.
 Francisca, 6th dau.

Henry, e. s. & h. of celebs. John Parker, ob. infans. John Parker, of Norton Lees, Esq., 3rd son, bp. Norton, 13 Sept. 1563; living 1599. Will proved at Lichfield, 1615.
 1. Mary, dau. of William Masoun, of Egman-ton-hall, co. Notts, Esq.; and Juliana, ux. ejus, who m^d. 2nd William Cardinal.
 2. Humphry Cardinal, of Hornby, co. Lanc., sep. Norton, Jan. 1626/7.
 Francis, o. s. p. William, o. s. p.

Rosamunda, = Henry Strelley, of London; e. d. & co-h. a. and h. of John Strelley, of Hamsell, of Notts. John Parker, of Norton Lees, Esq., ob. 25 Dec., 1630; Will proved at Lichfield, 1630.
 1. Anne, dau. of Gilbert Lynacre, of Plumley, in Ekeington, co. Derby, Esq.
 2. Thomas Wool-house, of Glapwell.
 Elizabeth = John Cave, of Pickwell, co. Leicst.
 John Strelley.
 Anne Parker, s. d. & h. = Francis Barker, of Dore, bap. Norton, 7 May, 1629; ob. A.D. 1671.
 and Norton Lees, co. Derby, ob. 1685.

George Parker, of Park-hall, par. Caverswall, co. Stafford, ob. 9 May, 1675, et. 84 (Will dated 15 April, 1675; proved at Lichfield, 11 April, 1676, mentions his children;—Anne, a widow, William, Thomas, Robert, Elizabeth Sleigh. To his dau. Levinge, a silver cup with a cover affixed, which was given him by the Countess of Rutland. My dau. Parker, of Park-hall, my dau. Parker, of Leeke, my dau. Parker, of London. William and Thomas Parker, Executors.)
 Grace, dau. of Hugh Bateman, of Hartington-hall, Barrister-at-Law (by Marg^t ux. ejus, dau. of John Sleigh, of Hartington, Esq.), bap. 9 March, 1680.

1653. Elizabeth, = John Sleigh, e. d. liv. ob. A.D. 1675. 2d. dau. living in 1675. A par Hartington, gen.
 1684. Anna Parker, = Richard Levinge, = Anne, dau. of Robert of Parwich-hall, Bateman, of Middle-Recorder of Chus- ton Hall, co. Derby, gen., ux. 2.
 Robert Parker, cup-bearer to Queen Catharine, ux. C. 24.
 Bridget, d. and h. = James Carrier, of Helpstone; by Elizth. Parker, ux. ejus, of Browns-holme, co. Ebor., ux. 1.
 1. William Parker, of Parkhall, e. s. & h. commanded a company of Foot in se of Chas. I. & II., and was present at of y^e actions of y^e time—at Hopton-Marston-moor, Naseby, Worcester was taken prisoner in the Isle of Sh and a great sufferer for his loyalty to the Usurpation; sep. Caverswall, et. 78.

1680. Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Levinge, created = Mary, dau. of Hon. Garvin Corbyn, at Leek, 2 May, 1656; ob. 13 July, 1724; Attorney-Gen-ral and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.
 1723. Robert Johnston, one of the Barons of the Irish Exchequer; ob. 1756.
 Dorothy = Henry Bucketon, of Bradburne-hall, gen. ob. 1721, et. 51.
 Anne = Hand.
 George and Charles, bap. Leek, 13 May, 1659; a dau. sep. Leek, 28 Nov., 1657.
 Mary Parker, = Robert Robe s. d. and h. Narquis, co. Esq.

Bridget, e. dau., ob. innupta, 1 Nov., 1703. Elizth, 2nd dau. = John Porter, of Hallington, Esq.
 Henry Adderley, of Blockhaugh, co. Staff. Esq.
 Grace Parker, = John Welles, M.A., 3rd dau. Vicar of Sandbach, co. Cest. ob.

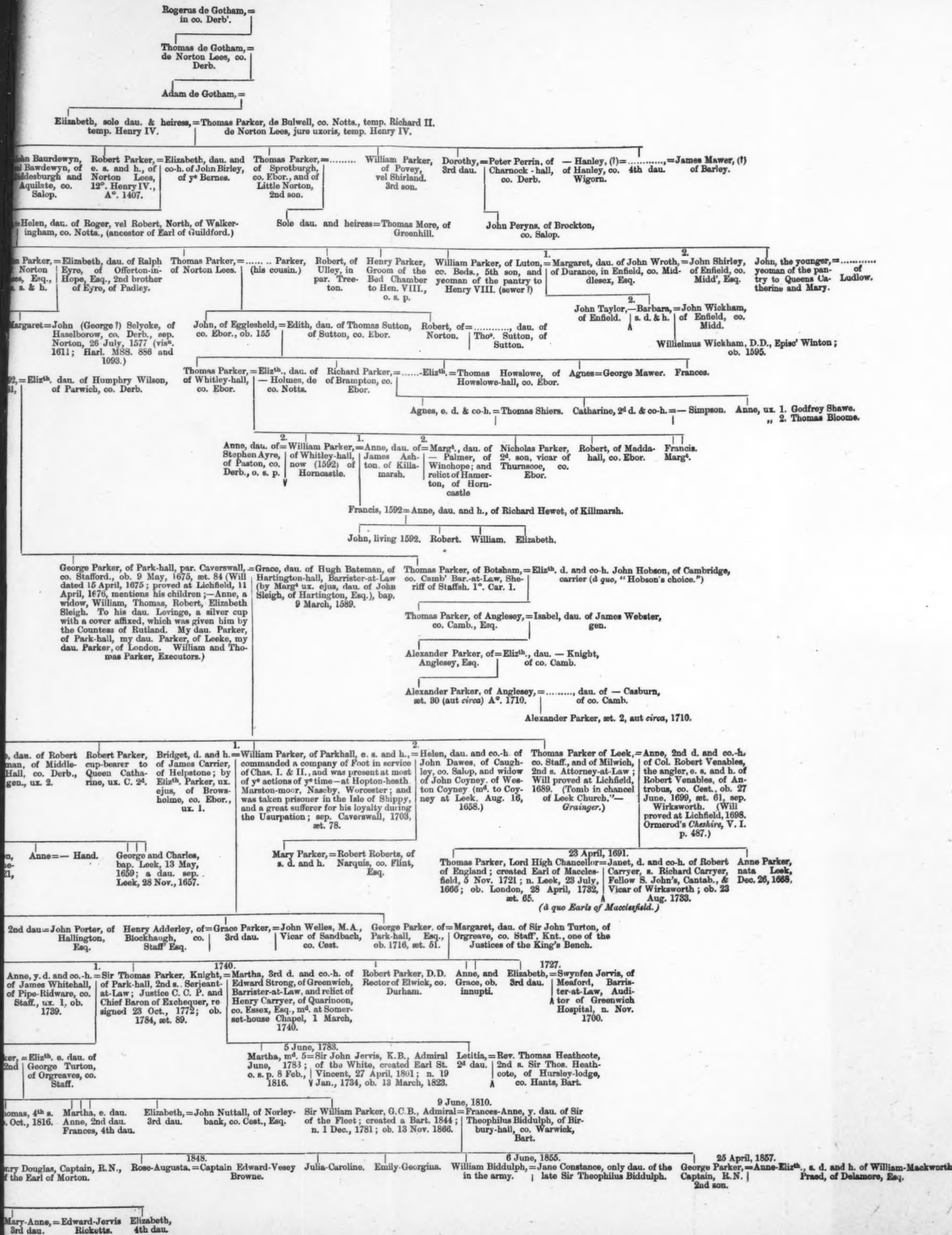
William Parker, e. s. ob. celebs, 1723. George Parker, 3rd son. John Parker, = Elizth, dau. of George Fisher, R.N., and re-teller of the List of Thos. Withers. Exchequer.
 Anne, y. d. and co-h. = Sir Thomas Parker, Knight, of Park-hall, 2nd s. Serjeant-at-Law; Justice C. C. P. and Chief Baron of Exchequer, re signed 23 Oct., 1772; ob. 1784, et. 89.
 1740. Martha, 3rd d. and co-h. of Edward Strong, of Greenwich, Barrister-at-Law, and relict of Henry Carrier, of Quarndon, co. Essex, Esq., m^d. at Somers-et-house Chapel, 1 March, 1740.

Thomas Parker of Park-hall, = Mary, s. d. and h. of s. s. and h., Sheriff of Staf-fordshire, 1786, ob. 1797.
 George Parker, = Elizth, e. dau. of Thomas Hawe, of Walsall, co. Staff., Esq. son.
 Martha, m^d. 5 = Sir John Jervis, June, 1783; of the White, cre o. s. p. 8 Feb., 1816. Vincent, 27 April, 1816. v Jan., 1734, ob. 18

George Parker, e. s. ob. 8 April, 1809. John Parker, 2nd s. Rector St. George, Botolph-lane, ob. 13 Nov., 1812. Edward Parker, 3rd s. Captain, R.E., killed at battle of Orthes, 27 Feb., 1814. Thomas, 4th s. ob. Oct., 1816. Martha, e. dau. Anne, 2nd dau. Frances, 4th dau.

William, e. s. ob. infans. Frances-Anne, = Francis Abbot, Sec. G.P.O., Scotland. 10 Dec., 1861. Elizth-Anne, 2nd dau. Charlotte-Martha, = Hon. George Henry Douglas, Captain, R.N., 3rd dau. 2nd son of the Earl of Morton. Rose-Augusta, = Captain Edward-Vesey Browne. 1848. Julia-Caroline. Em

Thomas, ob. infans. Robert Parker, of Park-hall, Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1802; o. s. p., 1808. Thomas-Hawe Parker, of Park-hall, Sheriff of Staff., 1886. Martha, ob. infans. Harriet, 2nd dau. Mary-Anne, = Edward-Jervis Ricketts. 3rd dau. Elizabeth, 4th dau.



PARKER, OF PARK-HALL.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

ELSEWHERE, at page 129 of the January, 1867, No. of the *RELIQUARY* we have treated at length of the peccant Thomas, First Earl of Macclesfield—that “silver-tongued Parker,” who, though he fell from his high estate, was yet rather the scape-goat of a vicious system and a corrupt administration, than a malefactor of the first water to be singled out for public execration from a crowd of evil-doers; and whose descendants have no need to be ashamed of the ennobled founder of their line, since, apart from his peccadilloes, he proved himself one of the greatest equity judges who ever sate in the Court of Chancery—“a very dungeon of law,”—and who, by the verdict of Lord Campbell and others equally competent to judge, was more unfortunate than criminal in his fall, more sinned against, in fact, than sinning.

The lands at Norton Lees were originally assigned to Roger de Gotham, by the 3rd Edward, in consideration of services rendered to that Prince at the siege of Calais, A^o. 1347. Apart from its local interest, this Pedigree (Plate VIII.) is somewhat remarkable as showing how many who by their own industry and force of character attain, sooner or later, the higher walks of life, may yet spring from families in no respect ranking foremost in their county annals; though, judging from certain lines in the *Causidicade*, a satirical publication dated 1743, one at least of this sept was not considered worthy of the honours so freely showered upon him:—

“The dunce Parker, at last made chief-baron,
Your favourite, my lord; indeed a most rare one!
A name once detested in the eye of the law;
But your lordship is grateful.”

What fact is implied in the last allusion we do not know, but the author afterwards sums up his character thus:—

“But he who can bend,
Like a reed or Tom Parker, ne’er wants a good friend.”

I shall feel exceedingly obliged by anyone’s pointing out to whom the subjoined letter from the lord chief-baron, the original of which happens to be in my own possession, was most probably addressed: (query, to George, 2nd Earl of Macclesfield and P.R.S. ?):—

“MY LORD,

“I am very much concerned for your Lordship’s indisposition, but hope that Doctor Shawe will be able by his Prescriptions to restore your health without a Bath Journey, which would be a little unlucky at this juncture. I am exceedingly rejoiced that the Party improves upon further Acquaintance, and though few things answer in the fruition what they promised in the prospect, yet I really concur

with your Lordship in thinking, that your warmest wishes for happiness will not be disappointed. Mr. Mills having done me the favour of a Visit, and I knowing your Lordship's Confidence in him, took the liberty of imparting my sentiments to him, to be communicated to your Lordship, on a presumption that your Lordship might have occasion to know them before my arrival in Town. They were the result of a Conference between Mr. Mills and me, without the privacy of any Person but ourselves, and we concurred in the Propositions He has acquainted your Lordship with ; but if anything be disapproved, your Lordship may alter it as you think proper. I have nothing in view but to acquit my-self honestly on this occasion, as a mutual friend ought to do, and have been so free as to tell a certain Gentleman, that if I knew of any obstacle, I should think my-self bound in honour to inform your Lordship of it, and He very honourably declared that I ought to do so. I propose to be in Town on Monday, and will wait upon your Lordship on Tuesday to receive your further Commands. I am very much obliged to your Lordship for your favour to Mr. Wood, and remain with the compliments of the season,

" My dear Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

" T. PARKER."

" South Weald, 7th Jan., 1747."

ON A BELL INSCRIPTION AT RYLSTONE, YORKSHIRE.

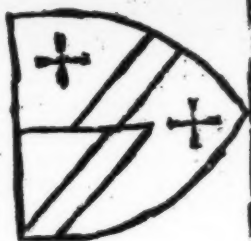
BY THE REV. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., P.S.A.

THERE are perhaps not half a dozen cases in which a bell-inscription has acquired a sort of classical character by being embodied in some standard poem or other literary production of a general nature. All readers of Wordsworth will at once think of the "White Doe of Rylstone," and the reference contained in the following lines in canto vii., which is explained in the notes to be no mere poetical fiction, but a genuine antiquarian record. The lines and note are as follows:—

" When the bells of Rylstone played
 Their Sabbath music, *God us ayde*,
 That was the sound they seemed to speak ;
 Inscriptive legend which, I ween,
 May on those holy bells be seen,
 That legend and her grandsire's name ;
 And oftentimes the Lady meek
 Had in her childhood read the same ;
 Words which she slighted at that day,
 But now, when such sad change was wrought,
 The bells of Rylstone seemed to say,
 While she sat listening in the shade,
 With vocal music, *God us ayde* ;

DEED

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J. Del.

BELL INSCRIPTION FORMERLY AT RYLSTONE IN CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.

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And all the hills were glad to bear
Their part in this effectual prayer.*

(NOTE.)—"On one of the bells of Rylstone Church, which seems coeval with the building of the tower, is this cypher, 'I. N.' for John Norton, and the motto, '*God us ayde.*'"

This motto has often been inquired about in *Notes and Queries*, and elsewhere, by myself and others, but the first intimation I had of its true character was derived from my brother, the Rev. Wm. Fowler, who, being an enthusiastic admirer of Wordsworth, and also knowing that I was interested about the bell, ascended the tower in order to look for it. He found that the bells had been recast by Mears, and the inscriptions reproduced in imitation-Gothic letters. But there was no *God us ayde*. There was, however, what had evidently been mistaken for it. I now wrote to the Rev. Wm. Bury, the rector of the parish, who very obligingly sent me a rubbing of the *original bell*, probably the only one in existence, of which precious "relic" a copy is here given on Plate VII.* It is not difficult to see how the mis-reading has occurred. I transcribe an explanation which I sent to *Notes and Queries*, last November (p. 515).

"The letter *I* has a leaf on each side of it, which may have led to its being mistaken for *U* or *V* in the third word, and the *N* is ornamented in such a way that to a hasty or inexperienced observer it might look like *I D*. The first word would naturally enough be mistaken for the 'cypher *I N*' by any one who thought he read 'God us ayde,' and connected these words with the history of John Norton."

I may here add that any one on the look-out for a quaint motto, and not accustomed to accurate observation of such things, might have read the last word *A P D E*. There is no doubt that the true reading is,—

I N G O D I S A L

One of the other bells, bearing the same trade-mark or bell-founder's shield as this one, was inscribed

See Gabriel Ora Pro Nobis,

and at Crofton, near Wakefield, there are still two old bells, with the same shield, and inscribed respectively,

abe maria gracia plena,

and,

in god is all quod gabriel.

Here, then, is a longer form of the Rylstone inscription, evidently referring to the saying of the angel recorded in St. Luke i., 37, "With God nothing shall be impossible." I may add that, "In God is all," was a favourite motto—(see *Notes and Queries*, 4th S., ii., 516)—but

* It should be observed that in the drawing the words look very much more distinct than they would on the bell itself, or than they do in the rubbing,

I have not met with it, or with this trade-mark, on any other bells than those here mentioned, nor do I know to whom the shield belonged.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above account was drawn up, the history of the mistake has been cleared up by Mr. Stephen Jackson, in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S., iii., 342. He states that it was originally made by a most able antiquary, the late Rev. Wm. Carr, B.D., incumbent of Bolton Abbey, and author of *Horæ Momenta Cravenæ*. He too hastily read it as the Norton motto, and gave the information to Dr. Whitaker, who inserted it in the two editions of the *History of Craven*. Wordsworth probably got it from Dr. Carr, whose guest he was when he wrote *The White Doe of Rylstone*. The mistake has also appeared in the *Illustrated Guide to Craven*, and in the *Stories of the Craven Dales*. It is a curious instance of the way in which errors of this kind are copied from book to book, and although it seems almost a pity to demolish the pretty fancy about "God us ayde," it cannot fail to be gratifying to antiquaries to have the true reading made matter of demonstration.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DRY- POOL, IN THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BY W. CONSITT BOULTER.

DRYPOOL is situate on the east side of the river Hull, at its juncture with the Humber. Though locally in the Lordship of Holderness, it now forms part of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, with which it is connected by two bridges and a railway. It consists of two townships, Drypool and Southcoates. Its history has been very briefly touched upon in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, (ii., 1841, p. 342-9). In the time of Henry VIII. a citadel and blockhouses were erected in the parish, and until within a few years a regular garrison was kept here. Previous to 1700 the parish seems to have been exceedingly small and almost, if not quite, rural.

The church (S. Peter), anciently a chapel to Swine, was rebuilt in 1822-3. The first book of the register, from which the following extracts are given, is of parchment. Several leaves are loose, some lost. Owing to the absence of covers or binding, and to the damp, dirt, and decay of many generations, many portions are entirely illegible. *Eheu! sic plurima.*

This book commences about 1572-3, the earliest actual date is 1574 (cf. Poulson's *Holderness*, i., 149, and Lawton's *Collections*, &c., 1842, p. 380). The earlier pages seem to be in the handwriting of a professional scribe, including the signatures of the curate and churchwardens appended thereto. The present Vicar (the Rev. John Ellam) deserves commendation for his efforts towards preserving the volume from further destruction, and also the thanks of the reader, the writer, and the public, for permitting these extracts to appear in the pages of the "RELICUARY."

- [1572-3, iii december] the same daie was buried Jenet pacocke a seruant.
 the xx day of december was buried John wind a poor man.
 1574. daie of Julie was buried Margarit Siluer the daughter of anis silver.
 " the daie of december was buried alicie Mawmund the wife of John Mawmund.
 " the xiiij daie of december was buried John herron of Sudcotes.
 in the yeare of our lord 1574 was francis hilyard daughter to Richard hilyard baptised in drypoll. (1)
 1577. Robert Maument sepultus fuit xxviii die Nouembris.
 1576. Jane filia Rafe Rand baptizata xxvii die Septembris. (2)
 1592. Isbell the daughter of Annas Bouwell baptised the xxx of Julie. this Isbell was a bastard & the father therof is Thomas Nesse of habton.
 1588. Annas spurius filia Petri steuens die Nouembris.
 1589. Elisabeth filia willm hog de Cornpasture baptizatus xix die Maij.
 1587. filius Robert Shackills sepultus xxvij die Martij. (3)
 willm Hog de woodhouse sepultus tercio die August.
 1589. willm Hog of the cornpasture of this parriash buried at Marflit. (4)
 1590. Jenet Himas alias vocata Cobley sepulta ultimo die June.
 1591. Jenet Adam of the South blockhouse (5) buried ixth of aprill.
 " Annas uxor Henrici Cooke sepulta in cemiterio de Merdit xxiiij die Julij.
 " Jane thornabie seru. Jos. Stoker sepulta xxij die Septembris.
 1592. francis Bellay vidua sepulta ij die Septembris.
 1595. Henry Burrill de Sudcotes sepultus xvij die Octobris.
 1596. Willm filius Thomas anderson alias fox sepult. iij die June.
 1597. Anne Butter a singlewoman drowned herselfe & was buried the iiij daie of Julie on the North side of the church. (6)
 " Ellin littill the wife of John littill a stranger died in this towne & was buried the xij daie of Nouember.
 1598. memorandu that uppon the iiij daie of March was buried a drowned man cast up on Drypoll shore, who it was, is not certainly knowne, but supposed to be Henry dauison (1) of Hull a keleman.
 1600. Agnes uxor Richard Rotheram p'ochie de Sutton (7) sepulta fuit in cemiterio de drypoll xvij die decembris.
 1593. Alice spur. filia Anne Gressam baptizata decimo quinto die Julij.
 " Matthew [dale al Tipling] (8) filius Jacobi Tipling baptizata xxiiij die Septembris.
 1594. John Bartrop filius Agnes Bartrop baptisatus primo die Maij this woman in hir Journey was delivered of a child in dripoll.
 " Margarit a bastard the daughter of Anne Cole of Sommercotes in Lincolnshire baptised the xv daie of September. the father of this child is reported to be francis drurie of Sommercotes a married man. the woman harbored with Th. sharprale.
 1596. Dinis et Alice gemelle filie Robart Rawlingson baptizate vigesimo septimo die Junij.
 " Dinis the daughter of Wadworth of Stoneferie (9) baptised here in the water time the vj of March, when as they could not well pas to Sutton.
 1600. Owmprey filius willm Hopksson baptizatus xv die Junij consporsores Humfrey Hall rector de pattrington (10), Josua Hall, et mistris Peecke de Hull.
 " Anne filia Henry Hewlin baptizata xxiiij nouembris consporsores Thomas dent, Anne Blassell et Jane koddey.

(1). Probably one of the Hildyards of Winestead: see Pedigree Poulson's *Holderness*, ii., 466.

(2). Thomason, wife of Ralph Rand the younger, died Feby. 11, 1691, *et.* 31; buried at Swine. Poulson, *Hold.* ii.: 266.

(3). Robert Shakells was Mayor of Hull in 1407; he is mentioned in Frost's *Notices of Hull*, app. p. 11; and his armorial bearings were inquired for in the *Gent. Mag.*, 1828, ii. 2. A family of the same name resided in Hedon in 4 & 5 Henry V., and 26 and 37 Henry VI. See Poulson, *Hold.* ii. 127-137. The surname yet exists in Hull.

(4). Marfleet, an adjoining parish.

(5). Part of the citadel, demolished in 1864.

(6). Another instance of this old superstition or custom.

(7). An adjoining parish.

(8). The words in brackets [] are interlinear, and the word "spur," is crossed out.

(9). Stoneferry is in Sutton parish: this entry shows the usual state of the district in the wet season. The river Hull occasionally overflows yet.

(10). Humphrey Hall, rector of Pattrington. See Poulson, *Hold.* ii. 448-9, &c.

1604. Thomas filius stephani Blith baptizatus xxijth die Octobris. (11)
 1607. Ralph Maisters (12) and Mary Dawbney were married the xxvth of May 1607.
 1612. Tempest Dobson the Daughter of willm Dobson (13) was baptized the Sixt daie of Maie 1612.
 " Symon Wetherell of the Charter howse (14) wthin the prishe of the Trynites in Kingston upon hull was buried the xxijth of Marche 1612.
 [1602]. the vij day of Aprill a note of the Register sent to York 1602.
 " Georg spurius filius Robti Dalton (15) sepultus iij die August.
 " william filius Jacobi Bell sepultus vij die Aprilis iste puer morsus fuit.
 " Thomas Cletheray a recusant of the North blockhouse (16) was put into his grave, in drypoll churchyard the vijth day of Marche, by the meanes of Henry Garrat, wthout the minister, & wthout the order of buriall, according to lawe.
 1603. John Robson sepultus xxvth die Julij, mortuus a peste. (17)
 " Persevell Blyth (11) mortuus a peste sepultus vth die Augusti.
 1613. marie the Daughter of willm willson of the prishe of Sutton in Houlderenes neere Dripoole was baptized the xxijth of August 1613.
 1614. franncis the daughter of Thomas Place was baptized the xijth of Aprill 1614
 " Emmet Place the wife of Thomas Place was buried the xxijth of Aprill 1614
 " franncis the daughter of Thomas Place was buried the xxixth of Aprill 1614
 " Thomas Place and Dionis Lyllewhite weare married the xxixth of Maye 1614. (18)
 1614. Thomas Jurden of Coniston (19) being killed wth a wayne in the Block house Lane was buried in Dripoole churchyarde the thirde of Julie 1614
 " Nycholas Smyth of Staningbrough (20) wthin the Countye of Lyncolne being drowned in Humber was cast uppon Dripoole Shore and was buried the xijth of August 1614 1614
 " Nicholas Atkinson a poore man dieing at Edwarde Robinsonns of Sudcote was buried the xvth of August 1614 1614
 " Anne the daughter of George Shawe cler^e was Baptized the xvth daie of September 1614 1614
 " Marie the Daughter of George Shawe clerke was buryed the xjth Daie of March 1614 1614
 [1st Oct.] 1617. frauncs wardell a Saylor or keeleman of yorke was buried the same Days 1617
 [1619]. Anno Dni 1619. Hic Incipit Johan^s Ware.
 1623. the 25 a still born Child buried wth y^e now wife of Mathew foorg did beare
 " A childe of Joseph Browstons whose name was Joseph was buried y^e 18 of August.
 1624. Ales Sunter was buried the 23 of June.
 " Ann y^e daughter of Ales Sunter baptized the 24 June (?) 1624.
 " Margret Sunter buried the 19 day of September she was y^e basterd child of Ales Sunter afores^d.
 Richard Richardson and Joane Loachman were married the 28 day of November Anno Dom 1624 the Curate hauing certificate fro from y^e Curate of Trinitie churce in Hull Christopher H. Curate ther.
 " John Ware Clerke Curat Ibide Upo these times of mariages Christnings & burials y^e sd ministr was at London because y^e proctor John Pickering would not pay y^e sallerie but forced him to

(11). An ancient family of this name existed at Skeffling and Kilnsea in Holderness. See Poulson's *Hold.*, ii., 303, 501, &c. The surname Blyth is still found in the parish.

(12). An eminent family of Hull merchants. See Pedigree, Poulson's *Hold.* ii. 445.

(13). William Dobson was Mayor of Hull, 1647, 1658. There are some notices of his family in Poulson's *Hold.*, i. 176; ii., 75-6, 92, 463, 478.

(14). The Charter house, originally a hospital attached to the Carthusian monastery, was established in 1384 by Sir Michael de la Pole.

(15). Several persons of this name have been Mayors and Sheriffs of Hull. Some notices of the family will be found in Poulson's *Hold.* ii., 233, 329, 330, 336.

(16). The north blockhouse was demolished in 1802.

(17). There are very many entries of burials in August and September of this year, but only two have these three explanatory words.

(18). This and the three preceding entries (consecutive in the register) tell a sad tale.

(19). A hamlet in the parish of Swine.

(20). Stallingbrough (?).

1626. Eales y^e Daughter of Willis Guye baptized the the 14 day of Aprill Anno Dom 1626.
- " Jock y^e sonn of George pettey buried the 30 day of May Anno Dom 1626
- " Gwalter the sonn of Anthonyster was baptized the 15 day of may
- " Allen Dent y^e sonne of John D. Baptised & buried the 4 of Januarie Anno Dom 1626.
1627. Anthonie Brocklebanke pysh clerke Buried y^e first Day of August Anno Dni. 1627.
- " Robert Harper & mayd procter of marfiet married being lycensed &c : who dwell at Marfiet August 24 & were married at this Church 1627
- " Thomas Cliford and Elizabeth feild (21) of Trenitie Church in Hull were married by license the 19 of Septembr Anno Dom 1627
1628. John Bonfrey and Ann C both of Headonn (22) Were married att Drypoole certificate being sent by for testimony they were asked 3 several dayes in y^e Church at Headon may 16, 1628
1629. Ealse y^e wife of nicholes pearson was buried y^e 3 of februarye and hir still borne Childe y^e 4 day of february.
- " Cateraine y^e Daught^r of a dumb Irishe ma was baptized the first of Novembr
- " It must alwaies be remebred y^t y^e Register be sent at or be fore Easter weeke
- [1604]. m^d. y^t May vj. 1604 Edward Medcalf of kingstone upon hull paid to the hands of stephn shackills & stephn Blashe (23) churchwardens of drypoll & Sudcotes the summe of v^e of good lawfull english money w^{ch} was bequeathed by his brother alexander medcalfe to the church of drypoll. these witnesses Georg Cockerrill curat. Rodger walkar stephn Cowling, willm hompton John Browne, w^t others.
- " m^d that the abouenamed alexander medcalfe late decessat bequeathed also to the poore people of drypoll parrish the summe of x^e w^{ch} was distributed by the abouenamed Edward medcalfe to the poore of drypoll parrishe in manner following, first to widdow Jeggar xij^d, Itm to stephn stoker xij^d, Itm to willm Cowley ij^d, Itm to willm harrison xij^d, Itm to James Bell his wife & children ij^d vj^d, Itm to Thomas wood ij^d vj^d, May xliij 1604, these witnesses Georg Cockerrill curat Rodger walkar.
1630. William Cowp Carpenter and poor laborer Buried y^e 24 of Nouember A D 1630.
1634. [4 Sep:] an Infant of William Woulfes buried y^e same day who dyed in y^e birth.
1635. George the son of Robert Jhonson was baptized on tuesday the 26 of Januarie about foure of the clocke in the morninge beeing weake and abortiuellie borne.
- " the said George Johnson was buried on wednesday the 27th of the said Janu- aire 1635
1638. Marmaduke Ambler and Isabell Wrighte married April 24th they appertained to kingstone upon Hull & wee receiued y^m wth a ticket from the minis- ter ibidem.
- " Jane the daughter of George Cooke Clerke and Curate of this towne was borne uppon Midaumer day the 24th of June and baptized on wednesday beeing s^t. peter's daye and the 29th of the sayde Moneth.
- " Jhon Wilson a wandringe Beggar (borne as a Certificate testifieth att preston in Holdernes) was buried November y^e 24.
1637. Sara the Daughter of Mathew Rowton of the Charterhouse buried April y^e shee was buried beeing none of s^t parish by reason of all her freinds heer before buried.
- " Margaret Bell alias Stalker servant to Mr Cooke was buried of y^e plague w^{ch} shee gott att Hull Julie y^e 22th shee lieth buried in y^e Summerghams. (24)
- " Jhon fisher of A Dropis was buried Julie y^e 23.
- " Margaret the daughter of Jhon Catlin (25) of y^e Brickhouses was baptized uppon thursdays y^e 11th (1) of Januarie beeing weather vnseasonable to carrie her to Sutton or gott to Hull because of [the rain !]

(21). Joseph Field, Mayor of Hull, 1603, 1614, died Oct. 1627, æt. 63, buried in Holy Trinity, Hull.

(22). A market town in Holderness.

(23). The surname Blashe is yet in the parish.

(24). Summergong, in Drypool parish.

(25). John Catlyn, originally a bricklayer, became Head Master of the Hull Gram- mar School, in 1666.

1638. Jhon the son of Joseph Hudson was buried of the plague Aprill the 23th
 „ Joseph Hudson father of the said Jhon was buried of the plague Maye the
 17, 1638
 „ Richard Newsome & Susanna Moore of Withronwicke (25) were married by a
 certificate from the Minister thence August 24th.
 „ Christopher Wrighte & Elizabeth Dandye both of the pariah of Alborough (27)
 married by a license Septemb^r 10th.
 1639. George the sonne of George Cooke minister of this pariah baptized October y^e 20.
 „ George the sonne of George Coke was buried Decemb^r. 24th.
 „ Mr. Samuel Gibson and Clytemnestra Tranmore (28) were married febr 19.
 1640. Joan sometimes wife of Thomas Hill buried May 7th.
 „ A youth y^t followed the souldiers towards Scotland (29) buried Julie the 30th.
 1650. Mr. Tho : Seedgeweeke (30) of Marfleet did Marry Richard Broock (†) & Alice
 kidd the 30th of May.
 1662. Katherin Daughter of Mr. Willm Savile Baptized the 14th of July.
 1664. John Sonn of Mr. Martin frobisher (31) Baptized the 10th of June.
 „ Richard Holderness and Peternella Carter Married y^e 28th of November.
 1665. John Son of Mr. Martin frobisher Buried the 6th of february. (31)
 „ Rachell Daughter of John Woulfe Baptized y^e 21th of febr^r and a Sonn Buried
 Unbaptized the same day.
 1666. Francis Son of Mr. Martin frobisher buried y^e 6th of May south Blockhouse. (31)
 „ Willm Maister and Susannah Portington married with a license by Mr. Gaeton
 y^e 21 of May.
 1667. Christopher Hilliard Esquire and Mrs. Hester Dobson Married the 17th of
 June with a licence.
 1669. Charitie Dobson and Isabell Hayton Married the 27th of May.
 „ frances Daughter of Mr. Martin frobisher Buried the 9th of June south
 Blockhouse (31)
 „ Mr. Robert Hilliard (32) and Mrs. Ann Mounton Married the —th of November.
 1670. March the 25th Annoqⁱ dni 1670 : Mr. Thomas Fairfax (33) and Mrs. Dorothy
 Carlin married the 8th of May.
 1671. Hugh Sinquintin (34) and Elizabeth Backas Maryed the 15th day of June.
 1672. Ann Daughter of Mr. Hugh Blaides (35) Baptized the 22th of May.
 1674. Mr. Willm Berisford and Mrs. Alice Herison Married the 24th of Novemb :
 1675. Mist^{rs} Margrett Savile Buried the second of february.
 „ Liddia wife of Mr. James Brignall Buried the 4th of Aprill.
 „ Mr. Osbertt Rands & Mrs. Ann Tripp (36) Maryed the 19th of May.
 1676. Katherin wife of Mr. Edward Otbie Buried the 26th of August.
 „ Mr. Thomas Merrington Buried the 20th of September.
 1677. Elizabeth Daughter to Mr. Martin frobisher Buried the 29th of Aprill South
 Blockhouse. (31)
 „ Mr. Martin frobisher Buried the 16th of february South Blockhouse. (31)
 „ Mr. Edward Harpham and Mrs. Ann Raikes Married the 5th of March.
 1679. Willm Collison & Margret Blackcoller Married the second of September.
 1680. Mr. John Coggan (37) Buried the 7th of June.
 1681. Isaac sonn to Mr. Ashley (38) Buried the 18th of October.
 1683. Mr. Jeffray Elatson Buried the 22th of September.
 „ katherin Berisford Buried the xjth of Decembar.

(26). Withernwick, in Holderness. See Moore Ped., Poulson's *Hold.* ii. 23.

(27). Aldborough in Holderness.

(28). The surname Tranmer is yet in the pariah.

(29). Before the end of July, 1640, Lord Conway, with some English troops, had passed the Tyne.

(30). Thomas Sedgwick, of Christ's Coll. Camb., minister of Marfleet, died 22nd Sept., 1679, *et.* 68, and is buried in the church there. See Poulson's *Hold.*, ii., 321-2. Some MSS. formerly in his possession are quoted by Warburton. See Poulson's *Beverlac*, 1829, ii., 534, n.

(31). The title "Mr." is prefixed so very seldom in this register that we must suppose it to give special distinction when it does occur. The addition of "south Blockhouse" to subsequent entries of this name seems to show a connection with the army. A member of the great navigator's family married into that of Boynton, of Barmston, in Holderness. See Poulson's *Hold.*, i., 198, 200; *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., 1868. A Nicholas Forbisher was connected with the manor of Burstwick, in Holderness, *temp.* Commonwealth. See Poulson's *Hold.*, ii., 357.

(32). See Hildyard ped., Poulson's *Hold.*, ii., 468.

(33). Several of the Fairfax family were Governors of Hull during the civil wars.

1688. Jerimiah Bullocke Sonn to Henry Bullocke laite deceased Borne y^e 22th of March 1662 And the said Jerimiah was Baptized the 17th of March, 1688.
1684. Jerimiah Bullock Buryed the 16th of October.
1688. Bur^d. A child of Mr. Rich^d. Astley 18 Jan 1688.
1692. kicall daughter to Mr. Edmund Pipes Baptized the 12th of March.
1693. Mr. Lawrance Duxberry Buryed y^e 12th of January.
1696. Buryalls: Mr. Richard Ashley Buryed y^e 9th of Aprill.
- Mr. Benjamin Ashley buryed y^e 6th of March.
1699. Hugh son of Hugh Scot Gentim offic^r. (39) at the Berwick (40) bap: Nov. 2. Mathew Son of Math: Boynton Sudcotes baptis'd Octob^r. 19th.
1700. Joseph son of Joseph Statter of Beavly Parks (41) baptis'd May 22.
1703. Mary Daught^r. of Michael Ducket (42) buried 23^d [Feb].
1707. Cassandra-Maria Daught^r of Mich: Legg, (43) Ens. bapt. Janu. 26th.
1709. Ro. Woolly Soldier to Capt. Mountague buried 12th Apr.
- W^m forman Soldier to Capt. Callis [or Callio?] buried Apr. 28th.
- Obadiah Hampton Soldier in Capt. Bonifour Camp buried 29th [May].
- W^m Mason of Beverley & frances Barnard of Hull married Oct^r. 6th 1709.
1710. John Hardy soldier in Capt. Barkham Camp

Having reached the end of the first book, I must delay my extracts from the subsequent ones (to 1800) for another occasion.

Hull.

Original Document.

THE following highly interesting document, with the preliminary note and translation, is contributed by our valued correspondent, Mr. B. Bagshawe, Jun.

"In the interesting Chartulary of the Gresleys, contributed to the 'RELIQUARY' * by the late Mr. Harland, there is a curious deed bearing date A^c. 18 Ric. II., made by John de Greseley, stating that his Seal had been out of his possession for a year before that date, and repudiating any use which might be made of it. Mr. Harland presumed that the seal had been *lost*, but the following bill of complaint to the then Chancellor,† by Joan, wife of the said John de Gresley, will explain why the seal was out of his custody. The extraordinary circumstance mentioned in this pleading shows that feudalism still retained sufficient power to set the law at defiance.

(34). See St. Quintin ped., Poulson's *Hold.*, i., 206-9.

(35). See Blaydes ped., Poulson's *Hold.*, ii., 482.

(36). Some notices of the Tripp family will be found in *The Social History and Antiquities of Barton-upon-Humber*, (by H. W. Ball and G. Poulson), 1856.

(37). Wm. Cogan or Coggan was Mayor of Hull, 1717, 1736, and founded a charity school which bears his name.

(38). Wm. Ashl^y, a famous nonconformist of Hull, was buried at Drypool (see *Nonconf. Memorial*, 1802, iii, 445). I have not found the entry of his burial in the registers, but it may have been one of the obliterated ones.

(39). When was this style first and last used? There is an unanswered query on the subject in *Notes and Queries*, 1st s., x., 305.

(40). This word (in another place spelt Barwick), if this be the original mode of spelling, seems to point to a derivation other than the Spanish *barracas*.

(41). Beverley Parks: some account of this place will be found in Poulson's *Beverley*, p. 498.

(42). About 1200, Richard Duchet held the living of Hessle, (the mother church of Hull). See *Chronica Monast. de Melas*, ed. E. A. Bond, vol. i. (1866) p. 311. In 1587, John Douket became Vicar of Barton Pidsea, in Holderness. (Poulson's *Hold.*, ii., 38).

The name is known at the present day as that of a possessor of property in the parish.

(43). Capt. Legg was a prominent man in the civil wars. In 1639 he was superintending the fortifications of Hull.

* "RELIQUARY," Vol. VI. † Thomas Arundel, Chancellor, A^c. 15-20 Ric. II.

A t'revent piere en dieu & son tagcious s^r leroresq Dev'wyk & Chaunceller Dengletore. Supplie humblement Johanne la feme mons^r John de Gresley q come le dit John & Johanne sa feme le xij jour de Maij lan du regne nre s^r le Roi qorest xviii estoient en possession possible le lo^r manoir de Draklowe en le Countee de Derby la viendroit Thoms^r Gresley ove ^{xiiij} gentz armez & Archers come Risers & la lez huses dez Chaumbres & del Chapell du dit manoir & xxv cistes deinz lez dits Chaumbres & Chapell debrusa & cc & lxiij livres en or & div^{rs}es autres biens cestans avoir le seal dargent dez armes du dit Mons^r John & div^{rs}es draps lynes & laynes ove div^{rs}es fourures de pelure en lez dits cistes Chapell & Chambres troves a la value de c. li. ; & ^{xiiij} chartres & muniments touchant lheritage de lavandite suppliante prist & emporta. Et auxint le dit John Gresley est en tagnt infirmite & lez av^{nt}nditz Thoms & ses gentz detiegnont ove forte mayne le dit mons^r John en lo^r garde issint q la feme du dit mons^r John ore suppliante ne lui poet ne ose approcher ne lui eider a tag^{nt} anientisement & distrucien du dit mons^r John considerant tagcious sur q la cause de tout lez meffaites av^{nt}nditz est q le dit mons^r John fist la dite Johanne sa feme sa executrice & le dit Thoms q serra heir a dit mons^r John ———? enchate la dite suppliante a tiel entent qil serroit fait execut^r du dit mons John en defait du dit suppliante qar le dit Thoms ad le seal du dit mons^r John en sa possession issint qil poet faire ovesq ioell tout q lui plerra Sur qoi pleise a vre tagcious s^rie gunt un comission directe a un sergeant darmes darestre le dit Thomas & tous iceux q tencont le dit Manoir ove forte mayne destre devant vous en le Chauncellerie a respoudre de lez meffaites av^{nt}ndita. Et auxint de g^{unt} autoritee du dit Sergeant qil poet salvement a mesner le dit suppliant a son dit Baron ove lui demer cec q droit & ley demandent p'dieu & en oeuvre de charitee

NICHUS LEVESON de Com Staff.

WILLIS SWYNERHED }

HENR. GREENE }

JOHES FFORNALS de Com Salop

To the right reverend father in God and most gracious lord, the bishop of York, Chancellor of England.

Joan the wife of Mons^r John de Gresley humbly prays that whereas the said John and Joan his wife on the 12th day of May in the 18th year of the reign of our present lord the king was in possession of the manor of Drakelowe in the County of Derby, Thomas Gresley came there with twenty four armed men and archers as "*Risers*" and ransacked the Chambers and the Chapel of the said manor and broke open twenty five chests in the said chambers and Chapel and took & carried away £264 in gold and divers other goods—namely the silver seal of arms of the said Mons^r John and divers linen & woolen clothes, with divers furs and skins found in the said Chapel chests and chambers of the value of £100 and also four score charters and muniments respecting the heritage of the aforesaid suppliant. And the aforesaid John Gresley is in very great infirmity and the aforesaid Thomas and his people detain him by main force so that your suppliant the wife of the said John cannot & dare not approach nor aid him to the very great grief & injury of the said Mons^r John, consider most gracious Lord that the cause of all the aforesaid trespasses, is, that the aforesaid Mons^r John has made the said Joan his wife his executrix and the said Thomas who will be heir to the said Mons^r John drives away the said petitioner to the intent that he may be made Executor of the said Mons^r John to the prejudice of your said suppliant for the said Thomas has the seal of the said Mons^r John in his possession so that he can do with it all that he may please. Upon which may it please your grace to grant a commission directed to a sergeant at arms to arrest the said Thomas and all those who hold the said manor by force, to be brought before you in the Chancery to answer the aforesaid trespasses. And that you may issue a grant of authority to the aforesaid Sergeant that he shall safely take the said suppliant to her said lord to remain with him which is her right, and she asks it for the sake of God and as a deed of charity.

(Names as above.)

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

FAMILY OF BENHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—I am in search of some information respecting a family named "*Benham*," especially with reference to the wife of one of them "*Francesca Benham*," who would be married sometime between 1785 and 1798, and resided in or near London. Where can I find any particulars of them about that time?

In 1801, a Thomas Benham was buried at St. Luke's Church, London, E.C., within the district of the Bills of Mortality. The Register of the Church does not mention the age. But an abstract of the Bills of Mortality is published at the end of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that period, which shows the number of deaths occurring between certain ages.

Can you or any of your readers inform me if there is any possible way of learning Benham's age from these records? and where should I find them?

As important interests are hanging on the result of these enquiries, I hope the readers of the "*RELIQUARY*" will give me all the assistance they can.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ENQUIRER.

INEDITED TRADERS' TOKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to send you particulars of two XVII. century tokens not described by *Boyne*, which may perhaps be worth noting in the "*RELIQUARY*."

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Kington.

JAMES W. LLOYD.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Isleham.

Obverse—ELIZABETH ALLEN—Arms "Checky."

Reverse—IN ISLEHAM, 1667—E. A.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ludlow.

Obverse—RICHARD. REEB. IRON—in field, no inner circle, a figure of a man with a pipe in his hand.

Reverse—MONGER. IN. LVDLOW. ∴ = in field within inner circle of dots, R. B.

FAMILY OF LOWE, OF OWLGRAVE.

In the churchyard at Chelford, near Congleton, in Cheshire, is a stone bearing the following Latin inscription, which may prove of some slight interest to Derbyshire genealogists:—

"Hic jacet

Anton^{us}. Low Arm^{us}. nuper d'Owlgraves
in Com^{us}. Derbⁱ. M^{ag}. D^{omi}n^{us}. qui quamvis
Scientia suae artis nulli secundus
Virtute tamen, et in pauperis
Charitate magis claruit, et propter hoc
Placita erat anima illius qui
De (?) fallacis hujus mundi periculis a tenebris
Ad Lumen a labore ad requiem et pacem
Ad (?) gaudia sem..... (piterna ?)
Properavit anno Aetatis sexagesimo
D. Decessit nona Febr^{is}. anno D.
Millesimo Septuag^{es}. e. vigesimo nono
Requiescat in pace. Amen."

The Lowes of Owlgrave (or Oldgrave), in the parish of Heanor, were a younger branch of the ancient family of Lowe, of Alderwasley, in the county of Derby, being descended from a younger son of Anthony Lowe, of Alderwasley, Esq., one John Lowe, a captain in the army of King Charles the First. Lyson mentions certain monuments to the family in Heanor church, but beyond this I find no particulars respecting them. I should therefore be obliged if any of the readers of the "*RELIQUARY*" could give me information as to the Pedigree of the Owlgrave Lowes, and also say whether they bore for their arms—*Gules*, a wolf passant, *argent*; or—*Azure*, a hart trippant, *argent*.

A. E. L. L.

SUPPOSED POTTER'S KILN AT WINTERTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—I should like to add to the account of this discovery in the "RELIQUARY" for January, that when I exhibited drawings and specimens, and gave a verbal description of this structure at the Society of Antiquaries, a strong opinion was expressed by Mr. W. H. Black, that it was an *Agrimensorial Arca*, or substructure for a *botontinus*, or mound of earth set as a boundary mark (*terminus*). At his request I furnished him with an account of the exact spot at which the discovery was made, and he subsequently informed me that on referring to his map he found that very spot indicated by a convergence of lines, as one upon which such a *terminus* must have been erected.

In the absence of any absolute certainty that it was intended for a kiln, and considering the difficulty there is in accounting for the large quantity of potsherds, no two of which appeared to have belonged to the same vessel, remembering also that pots, coal, and other indestructible substances were buried in these *arca*, as ashes are to this day placed under boundary stones, there certainly seems to be some reason in Mr. Black's suggestion.

Yours, &c.,

J. T. FOWLER.

FLY-LEAF VERSE BY THOMAS CHATTON, A SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,

If you think the few quaint lines enclosed, and which are written upon the fly-leaf of a beautiful quarto copy of the Book of Common Prayer in my possession, of date 1614, are worthy of a corner of your "RELIQUARY," they are quite at your service. The handwriting is the cramped style of the period, and I have given the exact orthography.

The second word of the last line I am unable to decipher, it looks more like a sign than a word, but there are two distinct dots over it.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH BEARD.

4, St. James' Terrace, Hyde Park,
16 April, 1869.

Releved us hast thou Grave noble hart
Of what thou hast wrought for we have eaten part
Grace bee thy guide and peace and plenty bee
Ever the Estate of thy Posterity
Reioyce mayst thou for ever & thy seed
Who hast releved us in the time of need
And hast not frouged but of thy purs been free
Lord do for thine as thou hast don for wee
Lord blis thy labor bee thy gide allways
Keepe and preserve thee & prolong thy days
Ever happy mayst thou bee enioying peace
Reioycing in it thy Joy may never cease

THOMAS CHATTON

This was reet in y^e Sivell War by one of y^e Comon Sodgrs

CRICH—THE CHANTRIES OF ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. KATHERINE, AND ST. JOHN.

THE following from Add. MS. in British Museum, 6668, f. 372 [Wolley Derbysh. Col] are communicated by Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.

"An Inuenty of y^e goodes of y^e chauntries of sanct nycholas & sanct Katern in Criche rec by me s^r John mariot xxi die Julii A^o dni 1524^{to}."

In p^rmis a Chalice leaded in y^e bothu' Itm oone old mas' wt y^e Armes off y^e founder. Itm iij Silver spones of y^e which thre are broken. Itm ij rookes of ewles & a litill wodd about y^e house in stydd off fourty Shillinge y^e I ought to have hadd iff there hadd remaynyd so moche. It' oone masse boke. Itm oon old urytyn portu'. Itm iij old vestmente & oone very old casula y^e is torne. It' oone old broken cruett. It' ij old awt' clothes. Itm oone hengyng before y^e awter. Itm thre cor-porax wt cases. Itm oone furne. Itm iij leades sett in a forme. Itm oone old urytyn pcession.

[in dorso]. Inuenty of y^e Chauntries
[vellum]

Add. MS. 6668 f. 371.

Mo y^e s' John mariot Chauntre p'st att Cryche dothe count by theis p'sentex to be so
 favorable to mayst' funces pole off y^e dale & to mayst gerimee pole of wakebrygg y^e
 yff he releashe his goode wyll off he said chauntre to any man y^e than y^e releashe &
 goode wyll shalbe to y^e said mayst' funces pole & german pole vpon this priso &
 condicon y^e than y^e said m^t funce & gerimee pole shall be as goode to y^e said s' John
 to he p'fette & to y^e comfortho of his lyvyn as any other man wyll & so to be done &
 p'formyd as sure as lernyd counsell can do or devyse before y^e said s' John do releashe.
 So y^e in no wyse he do offend y^e kyng nor he lawes yovyn y^e xxiij day of January in
 y^e xliij yere of kyng henry viijth.

—Per me Johem mariott cant'

[orig on paper]

Crich is a township comprising the villages of Fritchley, Dark Lane, Edge Moor, Codington, Wheatcroft, and Plaistow, part of Upper and Nether Halloway, and Wakebridge.....the...church is dedicated to St. Mary..... A chantry was founded in this church "for God's service, and maintaining of poor folk," by Sir William de Wakebridge, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catherine, and another in 1361 was founded by Sir William de Wakebridge, Richard de Chesterfield, and Richard de Timsington, in honour of the Virgin Mary....—*Glover's Hist. Co. Derby, pt. I., Vol. II., pp. 348—352.* EDWARD PEACOCK.

A TRADITION OF DERWENT HALL.

CAN any of your readers give further information concerning the following tradition, which has been communicated to me by a resident in the neighbourhood? A nobleman or gentleman of high position, and apparently in close communication with his Sovereign, was concealed at Derwent Hall for a considerable period, from the search of his enemies. One morning, however, it chanced that he fell ill, and in consequence was obliged to keep to his bed; the maid-servant on taking his breakfast to his room, noticed an artificial leg lying on a chair and swooned away at the sight. Concealment was now at an end, for the said nobleman (for whose discovery every endeavour was being made,) was publicly known to have lost a leg; he was therefore obliged to leave the Hall at once, and take refuge elsewhere. This appears to me to refer—(1) either to the unsuccessful attempt made to restore Charles II., when Sir Henry Slingsby was executed; or (2) to some episode of the Civil War in Charles I.'s reign; or (3) to some nobleman involved in the ill-fated rebellion of the Pretender. Perhaps some one with wider experience of the County History may supply the name and career of this unknown.

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.,
Incumbent of Derwent.

FLY-LEAF VERSES.

THE two following quaint verses are copied from old books in the possession of Mr. J. B. Robinson, by whom they are communicated:—

"Whose Book I am if you would know
 In letters two I will you show
 The one is J to all men's sight
 The other's R to tell you right;
 And if you spell and chance should miss
 Look down below and there it is.

JAMES RADFORD."

"If any one this book do find
 I pray them for to be so kind
 As to restore it me again
 And ile reward them for their pain.

WILLIAM HEWARD of
 Great Longstone 1730."

BERESFORD, OF BERESFORD. VOL. IX. P. 177.

I WISH to make the following addition to Mr. Sleight's very interesting Pedigree of the Beresfords:—

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

Rowland Beresford, = Sarah, dau. of Ralph Woodcocke,
of Rickmansworth,
co. Herts.

<p>Rowland Beresford, 1st son. George Beresford, 3rd son. "Robert & Thomas, sons of my brother George Beresford, deceased," are men- tioned in Will of Rich^d. Beresford, 1643, as then under age. Martin Beresford, died s. p. George Beresford, 4th son. Michael Beresford, 5th son. Men^d, as also his wife, in Will of Rich^d. Beresford, 1643.</p>	<p>Ann, ob. 30 = Richard Beresford, = Bennet, dau. of Aug^r. 1637, Thomas Green, aged 42, of Bois Hall, co. Essex, and widow Will dated 13 June, 1643, in w^h he men- tions his house at Little Munden, proved in P. C. C. (Rivers 9) 22 Nov. 1644. Died 14 June, 1645, aged 59. Vide Visitⁿ. of London, 1633, in Harl. MS. 1476, p. 141. Clut- terbuck's Herts. i., 463—x. ii. 409—10.</p>	<p>Richard Beresford, 2nd wife. of Thomas Beresford, dasher, 1633, mar- ried 1st Clemence, dan. of Tho^s. Wil- loughbie, of Bore Place, in Kent, Essex, & 2nd Mary, dau. of Geo^s. Bos- tock, of Cheston, co. Chester, and had issue by her Agnes & Sarah. Beresford's Will, 1643.</p>	<p>John Beresford. Proved Will of his brother, Richard Beres- ford, 1644. (1) was he of Rick- mansworth and Sheriff of Herts, 1637.</p>	<p>Mary, wife of Richard Ken- ton, called "Sister Mary Keuton," in Will of her brother, Rich^d. Beresford, 1643.</p>
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Two daughters,
died young.

Robert Beresford = Ann, dau. of
son & heir, under Rowland Beresford,
age 1643. Died 3 Sir Thomas
Jan^r, 1666, set. 33. Nightingale,
both mentioned in
their father's Will.

Richard Beresford, Anne.
George Beresford.
Robert Beresford.

gree d
SHALL

Richard Baresford, Anne,
George Baresford,
Robert Baresford.



BRONZE LEAF-SHAPED SWORD WITH BONE HAFT,
LISLETRIM DOG, CO. MONAGHAN.

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